The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 439. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS
AND

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chieriel, Signor Forti, and Signor Ciampi.
Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, positively the last time of ORFEO AND EURIDICE, the Version performed at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris—Orfeo, Madame Viardot Garcia; L'Amore, Madame Gassier; L'Ombra Felice, ; Euridice, Madame Orvil.

After which DON BUCEFALO—Don Bucefalo (a Composer at his first rehearsal), Signor Ciampi.

To conclude with the Last Scene of LA SONNAMBULA—Amina, Madame Gassier.

On FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, Second and last Time, DON GIOVANNI—Don Giovanni, Signor Graziani; Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Fallar; Donna Elvira, Madame Gassier; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; Masetto, Signor Kinni; Zerlina, Madame Viardot Garcia.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas; 2 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THIRD AND LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, at Two o'clock.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860,
When Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Gassier, Mdlle. Orvil, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other distinguished Italian Artists will appear.
To commence at TWO o'clock.

KINGSTOWN.
MR. GASKIN'S SELECT ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASSES.
VOCAL MUSIC, ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE, "SIGHT SINGING," PSALMODY IN PARTS, &c.

Mr. GASKIN will commence a PREPARATORY CLASS (Ladies) on FRIDAY NEXT, at Half-past One o'clock.

*** Mr. GASKIN'S ELEMENTARY CLASS (Ladies), FRIDAY NEXT, at Half-past Two o'clock.

*** Mr. Gaskin's Class (Gentlemen), FRIDAY EVENING, at Half-past Eight o'clock.

Mr. Gaskin's New Work on the History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music, &c., will be published the first week in October.
Concert-Room, Sussex-place, Kingstown.

CAUTION.—Having discovered that my Apprentice WILLIAM M. ALDERDICE, living at No. 22, Lower Temple-street, is in the habit of working for parties, some of them customers of mine, without my knowledge, and appropriating the money received for same to his own use, I hereby caution the public against so employing him, as I will hold any one so doing liable to me for any such work, and I also caution them not to pay any money on account of any work done in any way, without my printed bill and receipt.
Dated this 27th September, 1860.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
Upholsterer, Cabinet Maker, &c.,
14, North Frederick-street.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
If the Lord will, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, of London, who has visited the scenes of Revival in Scotland and the North of Ireland, and seen much of God's work in London, will preach in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on This THURSDAY and TO-MORROW Evening, SEPT. 27 and 28. To commence at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES:
EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, ESQRS.

THE MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (God willing) in the Coombe Schoolhouse, on Thursday Evening, September 27, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come. The invitation accepted. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John, vi. 37.

Just as I am—without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee
O Lamb of God, I come!

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 27, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. The Session of 1860-61 will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at Eight o'clock p.m. by Sir Robert Kane, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, with an Address on the "Industrial History and Uses of Fatty Substances."
Admission by Ticket.
Admission Tickets may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East, and at the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street.
(By order)
GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry,
Sept. 24th, 1860.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION
TO CORN FACTORS AND FORAGE CONTRACTORS.
THE GUARDIANS of the above Union invite Tenders for the supply of Best Upland Hay, Oaten Straw, and Feeding Oats, for Six or Twelve Months, from the 5th October next, as they may determine at the time of declaring the Contracts.

Printed forms of Tender (and none other will be received) to be had on application to the Master of the Workhouse, and to be delivered to me here, sealed, by Twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 4th of October, on which day, at One o'clock, they will be considered by the Guardians, when the parties tendering are requested to be in attendance to the Board-room, to enter into the usual bond.

Solvent Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract, and the Tenders must bear the genuine signatures of the parties tendering and their sureties.
(By order)
GEORGE HEPBURN,
Clerk of the Union.
Board-room, James'-street,
20th September, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CORNWALL WHEAL GILL SILVER LEAD MINING CO.
(Limited).
HEAD OFFICE—GLASGOW.
Mr. DAVID DUNLOP, Interim Secretary, expects to be in Dublin This Day, and will meet any Gentlemen desirous of information respecting the above proposed Mining Company, at our Office,
2, COLLEGE-GREEN,
at the Hour of Two o'clock.
BROWN, CRAIG, and CO.,
Audit Office Accountants.
Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Dublin, 43, Dame-street,
27th September, 1860.
At the Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, held at their Offices, 43, Dame-street, on yesterday, the 26th inst.,
JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the Chair,
The following resolutions were adopted:—
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Edward Wright, Esq.,
"That the Report now read and Statement of Accounts be received and entered on the minutes."
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by James Haughton, Esq.,
"That a Dividend of £2 12s. 6d. (Two pounds twelve shillings and sixpence) per share, free of Income-tax, be now declared for the half-year ended 1st September, 1860, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of October next, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Company on the 1st day of October, 1860."
JOHN BARTON, Chairman.
H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.
The Meeting having resolved itself into a Special Meeting for the purpose of sub-dividing the present £5 shares of the Company into five shares of £1 each, should it so determine.
It was moved by Edward Wright, Esq., seconded by Dr. Atkinson, and
Resolved—"That the present £5 shares of the Company be divided into Five Shares of £1 each, and that the qualification for Directors be 250 shares."
JOHN BARTON, Chairman.
H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.
Mr. Barton having vacated the chair, and Thomas Hone, Esq., having been called thereto, it was moved by James Haughton, Esq., seconded by George Harrison, Esq., and
Resolved—"That the best thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given to John Barton, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, and to the Board of Directors for the attention they have given to the affairs of the company during the past half-year."
THOMAS HONE, Chairman.
H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Dublin, 27th September, 1860.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of £2 12s 6d per share, free of Income-tax, has been declared, for the half-year ended 1st September, 1860, and that same will be payable to the Proprietors, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER NEXT, at the Company's Office, 43, DAME-STREET, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock, and in London, at Messrs. PUGET, BAMBRIDGE, AND COMPANY'S.
(By order)
HENRY A. CRUISE, Secretary.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 25, Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. S. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each and Rev. John Grogan, 10s. per the Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s.; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s. 6d.; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £2; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Grogan, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO TUAM.
The Line to Tuam will be opened for Passenger Traffic On THIS THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.
TIME TABLE.
TRAINS FROM TUAM:

Tuam, Departure	6·15 a.m.	3·0 p.m.
Ballyglunin "	6·30 "	3·15 "
Athenry, Arrival	6·55 "	3·35 "
Do. Departure for Dublin	7·0 "	4·34 "
Dublin, Arrival	11·30 "	10·0 "
Athenry, Departure for Galway	7·10 "	3·35 "
Oranmore	7·26 "	3·50 "
Galway, Arrival	7·40 "	4·5 "

TRAINS TO TUAM:

Dublin, Departure	7·0 a.m.	4·0 p.m.
Athenry, Arrival	12·7 "	8·35 "
Galway, Departure	11·30 "	8·0 "
Oranmore	11·42 "	
Athenry, Arrival	12·0 "	
Do. Departure	12·15 "	8·35 "
Ballyglunin	12·40 "	9·0 "
Tuam, Arrival	1·0 p.m.	9·20 "

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th September, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TUAM.
On and after the opening of the Tuam Branch, the GOODS VANS will RUN DAILY to and from the undermentioned Towns for the conveyance of GOODS at REDUCED RATES, viz.:—
WESTPORT,
CASTLEBAR,
BALLINROBE,
HOLLYMOUNT,
CLAREMORRIS, and
Intermediate Towns.
Goods forwarded as usual to the following Towns at Reduced Rates:—
Louisburgh, Newport, Achill, Ballycroy, Binghamstown, Belmullet, | Bangor, Crossmolina, Foxford, Ballavary, Balla.
It is to be under stood I shall not be accountable for loss or damage to goods, occasioned by danger of the sea or otherwise, after such goods are delivered at Westport.
JOHN WALLS.
Dublin, 1st September, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Enfield,	6.18 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.18 "	Moyvalley,	6.26 "
Lucan,	5.23 "	Hill of Down,	6.35 "
Leixlip,	5.32 "	Killucan,	6.50 "
Maynooth,	5.44 "	Mullingar,	7.0 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Castletown,	7.20 "
Ferns Lock,	6.3 "	Streamstown,	7.36 "

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon for all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 "	Hill of Down,	6.36 "
Lucan,	5.22 "	Killucan,	6.50 "
Leixlip,	5.30 "	Mullingar,	7.10 "
Maynooth,	5.40 "	Castletown,	7.30 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Streamstown,	7.40 "
Ferns Lock	6.0 "	Moate,	7.55 "
Enfield,	6.15 "	Athlone,	8.15 "

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-48 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4.0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

Sermons.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., SERMONS will (D.V.) be preached, and collections made, in the following Churches on behalf of the above-named Society.
TRINITY CHURCH,
LOWER GARDINER-STREET,
BY THE
Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.B.,
Minister of St. Matthias' church, Adelaide-road.
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
BY THE
Rev. ARTHUR D. MACNAMARA, A.B.,
Deputation Secretary to the Society.
Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD.
On SABBATH NEXT, 30th SEPT., the Rev. WILLIAM F. STEVENSON, of the Rathgar Presbyterian Church, will preach in the SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening, when collections will be made to pay off the debt due by the congregation.
The liberal contributions of the members and friends of the Church are earnestly requested on that occasion.

Education.

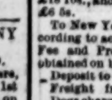
FRENCH LANGUAGE.
MONSIEUR DU GUE'S
DAILY EVENING FRENCH CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 1st OCT.,
From 7 till 9 o'clock.
99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH,
(Near Harcourt-street.)

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 34, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthy part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD,
SEPT., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—
Friday 28th, 8 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—
Tuesday, 2nd Oct., 7 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 30, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEAMED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Leinster," for Boston, November 6th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £17 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

ELIGIBLE BUSINESS CONCERNS FOR SALE, CITY OF DUBLIN.
COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of Patrick Linskey, of Lower Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, Commission Agent and dealer in oils and colours, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, all the estate and interest of the Bankrupt in and his assignees, the HOUSE, YARD and CONCERNS, No. 35, LOWER ORMOND QUAY, Dublin, in which the Bankrupt lately carried on business The premises are held for an unexpired term of 66 years, at the yearly rent of £64 12s. 4d.
The premises are situate in a leading thoroughfare of the city, and are most spacious and in excellent repair. An extensive slate merchant formerly carried on business in these concerns, and the Bankrupt also carried on an extensive trade in glass, oils, and colours therein. There are two gate entrances—one from Lower Ormond-quay, and one from Strand street; also a large yard, well supplied with water. Several ranges of lofts and stores, comfortable dwelling for two horses, comfortably furnished; also very superior dwelling house, fitted up with water closets, pantries, &c., quite distinct from the business of the concerns. Nearly the entire rent can be realised by letting the house in offices.
The title deed under which the Bankrupt held may be inspected in the office of the Agent to the Bankruptcy.
A person will attend daily from 11 till 4, to show the premises.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1860.
E. RATILEY, Assistant Registrar.
CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., Official Assignee, No. 28, Upper Ormond-quay.
THEODORE CRONHELM, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
THOMAS DILLON, Auctioneer, No. 28, Bachelor's-walk.

Houses and Lands.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, for a term of years, in the Neighbourhood of Monkstown, Kingstown, or Sandycove, a small house or cottage, unfurnished, in a good situation. A Detached House will be preferred. It must be in good repair, and contain not less than two sittingrooms and two good bedrooms, with a servants' room, water closet, and the other requisite apartments.—Address, stating terms and full particulars, "S. G. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

WANTED, by a Lady, Board and Residence, in the House of a private Protestant family; terms moderate.—Address "H. A. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

Sale of First-Class Household Furniture at the ROTUNDO, on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 27th SEPT. instant.
MESSRS. BENTLEY beg to acquaint parties furnishing that they have received instructions
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At the PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO, on This Day (THURSDAY), 27th September instant,
The entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects
Of a Gentleman about leaving Ireland,
And which, for convenience and accommodation of parties furnishing, has been removed
From his residence to the ROTUNDO,
Where it can be viewed on To-morrow and following days.
Comprising a large collection of first-class drawingroom, parlour, and bedroom furniture in rosewood; easy and balloon-back chairs, couches, and sofas, upholstered in rich crimson and fawn tabouret; rosewood loo, sofa, and other fancy tables; rosewood cheffoniers, recess tables and cabinets, with marble slabs, carved fronts, and glass reflectors; beautiful alabaster and crystal china vases, with shades and stands; a magnificent rich-toned 6¾ octave Collard and Collard pianoforte, in rosewood, with music stool to match; elegant and expensive chandeliers, with rich cut glass pendants; large choice plate chimney and dressing glasses in carved gilt frames; rich tabouret, damask, and moreen window curtains and hangings, gilt cornices, poles, and rings; Venetian blinds and perforated screens; Brussels, tapestry, and Kidderminster carpets; a solid set of mahogany economy dining tables; mahogany chairs, loungers, and sofas, in haircloth; pillar and claw breakfast and centre tables; large modern pedestal sideboards; sarcophagus and tea chests; large four-post mahogany state bedstead, mahogany Albert and painted bedsteads; feather beds, bedding, and best curled hair mattresses; mahogany wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet tables, basin-stands, dressing-glasses; a capital eight-day clock; some choice engravings and paintings; china, glass, and delf; hearth rugs, fenders, and fire irons; hall lamp, barometer, hat rack and umbrella stand, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture and culinary utensils.
BENTLEY and SONS, Auctioneers, &c.
Over the Pillar-room, Rotundo, entrance Cavendish-row.

ROTUNDO.
Extensive Sale by Auction of splendid Household Furniture, A beautifully-finished 7-octave Cottage Piano, in rich figured Walnut, Music Waggon, and Stool for ditto;
A brilliant-toned Rosewood Piano;
Sumptuous Carpets and Rugs, handsome Window Curtains;
Large and brilliant Plate Mirrors, in Treble Gilt Frames;
Four-post, Albert, and Fancy Bedsteads, with all appointments;
A large supply of
Fine Wool Blankets, and rich figured Damask Quilts;
Wardrobes, sets of Drawers,
Marble and Mahogany Toilet Stands, Cheval Glasses;
Plate and superior Plated Ware;
Select Cellar of Claret, Champagne, Port, Sherry, and Foreign Liqueurs;
A variety of beautiful Ornamental Drawingroom Embellishments, Miscellaneous articles of China, &c.

TO be Peremptorily SOLD BY AUCTION, on THIS DAY (Thursday) and TO-MORROW (Friday), the 27th and 28th instant,
In the PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
The most extensive and unique collection of elegant Household Furniture that has been offered for public competition for many years, viz:—
A matchless suit of Rich Figured Walnut Drawingroom Furniture, sufficient for a pair of Drawingrooms—
Twelve and Two Indulging Chairs, Pair of Loungers,
Pair of Elizabethan Chairs, covered in rich India Cloth,
Six Japanned Papier Mache Fly Chairs,
A pair of Pillar and Claw Card Tables,
A magnificent inlaid Centre Table, pair of Fancy Occasional Tables,
Pair of rich Marquetrie Cabinets,
A Six-foot Cheffonier, with rich Carved Embellishment, Marble Top, and Plate Glass Reflectors; two lesser-sized ditto;
Four superb Pier and Mantelpiece Glasses, Chimney Ornaments;
Victoria, Carpet Covers,
Four splendid Velvet Pile and rich Tapestry Carpets, all en suite;
A second suit of Walnut, covered in rich French Chintz;
A complete suit of Boudoir Furniture,
The requisites for Two Dining Parlours and Nine Bedrooms,
All of which can with confidence be recommended. To enumerate all precludes the limits of an advertisement.
Open for public inspection previous to Sale.
N. WALSH, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER 28.
KILTIMON, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Agricultural Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, an Outside Jaunting Car, Harness, Dairy Utensils, Hay, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel, Choice Fowl, Bees, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, a Grand Square Pianoforte, &c.

PHILIP R. PATMAN respectfully announces that, having disposed of Kiltimon Lodge, he has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, ROBERT GERRARD, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860, on the Premises, at Kiltimon Lodge, situate about 2½ miles from the Newcastle Station, on the Dublin and Wicklow Line of Railway, the entire of the Stock, Farming Implements, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, &c., comprising chiefly—2 serviceable farm horses; 2 excellent milch cows, one in calf; 2 prime yearling bullocks; and 2 rearers. A neat outside jaunting car, with cushions and harness complete; a farm cart; 1 ditto dray; 2 sets of cart harness; 2 sets of plough harness; an iron plough, harrow, and drill; hay and turnip cutters; dairy utensils; garden tools; Cochin China, Hamburg, and white-faced Spanish fowl; a new wheelbarrow; melon frames; and 3 hives of bees in good condition; 1 large rick of about 30 tons of prime hay; three and a half acres of potatoes; one and a half acres of turnips and mangel; 20 stacks of barley; 20 stacks of oats; 1 stack of wheat; 2 beds of cabbage plants; 3 beds of carrots; 1 ditto of parsnips, and 2 of onions.
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Will include a grand square pianoforte, by Allen and Sons, with patent metallic board; a massive Irish oak loo table; mahogany sideboard; mahogany dinner, card, and spider tables; rosewood trio and work tables, mahogany cabinet ditto; tea store; 12 strong mahogany-framed chairs, 6 covered in leather and 6 in damask; music stool, arm chair, priedieu chair, Elizabethan and 2 maple chairs, mahogany-framed sofa, framed prints, red and white window curtains, handsome camela oil lamp, fancy ornaments, china dessert and morning and evening tea sets; glass and delf; four-post mahogany bedstead, polished birch Albert bedstead, painted French bedsteads, prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; a lady's mahogany wardrobe, with pencil cedar shelves; a mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany commodes, painted presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet tables, basin stands, towel airers, cane-seat chairs, dressing glasses, painted bath, hall matting and oil cloth, metal umbrella stand, thermometer, kitchen furniture, German clock, culinary utensils, manure, lumber, &c.
Sale to commence with the out-door effects at Eleven o'clock precisely; the Pianoforte at Two o'clock.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay five per cent. auction fees.
PHILIP R. PATMAN, Auctioneer,
House and Land Agent and Valuator,
23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

No. 2, PETER-PLACE, KINGSTOWN.
SELECT SALE OF
Modern Household Furniture, Prime Feather Beds, &c., &c.
Mr. TALBOT COALL
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, the 28th SEPT., 1860,
on the Premises,
No. 2, PETER-PLACE, KINGSTOWN,
All the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Comprising
Parlour and drawingroom chairs; handsome mahogany cabinet; lounger, dining, loo, and fancy work tables; Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, with rugs to match; steel bar and brass fenders; sets of fire irons; sets of window curtains; roller blinds; hall clock; Albert and elliptic-roof bedsteads; prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; hair mattresses, blankets, counterpane quilts; mahogany and painted wardrobes; ditto dressing tables; wash stands; sets of ware; commodes, bidets, towel-rails, toilet glasses, boot-rack; bedroom carpets, chairs, fenders and fire-irons, window curtains; stair carpeting and brass rods; meat safe; oak wash tubs; deal tables and chairs; a lot of oilcloth; culinary utensils in variety; with numerous other lots.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.—Terms, Cash.
TALBOT COALL,
Auctioneer and Valuator,
Undertaker, House and Land Agent, Coal Merchant, &c.,
BESBOROUGH BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN.

MR. SAYERS' REPOSITORY, BALLINASLOE.
MESSRS. GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER have received instructions from ALAN POLLOK, Esq., Lismany, to SELL BY AUCTION, without Reserve, at the above Repository, on the 5th of OCTOBER, 1860, at Two o'clock p.m., being the Second Day of the Fair, forty valuable hunters, harness, and road horses, untrained colts and brood mares, which will be on view at the Repository the day previous and up to the hour of sale. Printed pedigrees may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction fees.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.
GREAT AUCTION OF STOCK,
AT ST. CLEARNS,
Six miles from Athenry Station, M. G. W. Railway,
On FRIDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at One o'clock.
One of our firm having returned from numbering the numerous flock and herd, we are enabled, from actual view, to recommend them as quite superior to the mere surplus stock generally sold on such occasions.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER,
Auctioneers and Smithfield Salesmen,
18 Usher's-quay.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.
SELECT and Unreserved Auction of about 30 purely-bred Short-horned Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, on WEDNESDAY, 10th of OCTOBER, 1860, on CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE, the blood of Bamboo, Lord John, Hamlet, Cadet, Crown Prince, Solway, Alonso, Rain-in-Aid, Matadore, Hopewell, Sir Colin, Beau of Kilboggert, &c., &c. Sale at One o'clock.
These superb Stock are principally the property of Lord Viscount Monck, and the progeny of his prize Cows and Bulls, to which will be added, by his lordship's permission, a few Superior Animals, the property of PHINEAS RYALL, Esq. Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale, and more particulars given in future advertisements.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

SALE OF
PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(FOURTH SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } **NOTICE** is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and Sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Common prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 18, and from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & GALE, No. 5, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.
(By order)
J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

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Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

There has not been any variation whatever in the value of the English Funds for the past three days, the political situation having been in some degree without change, and the Money market also unaltered in character. In our local market similar steadiness is apparent, the amount of business being comparatively trifling.

Bank of Ireland Stock advanced to-day three-quarters per cent., and closed firmly. Nationals stood at yesterday's value, continuing on sale. Hibernians were offering at their previous rate, and the nominal quotations of Royals were £26¼ to £26½.

The only negociation in Steampacket Securities was that in Atlantics, which are marked at a slight decline. City of Dublin Shares remained as previously reported, and Dundalk Steam, were in request at a reduced rate.

In Mines, Connorrees, as usual, absorbed the chief interest, the ruling price being 27s., a slight reduction on yesterday's highest rate. General Mines brought their previous value, as did also Mining Company of Ireland Shares, the latter continuing on sale. Wicklow Copper Mine Shares were also offering at their last quoted price, £72.

Of the Miscellaneous group, National Insurance alone changed hands, the price marked being £36, the previous rate. Patriotic Insurance and Alliance Gas were on sale at enhanced prices.

The Railway market showed signs of a recovery of tone, both as regards prices and the extent of business. A further advance of one quarter was fully established in Cork and Bandons. Dublin and Belfasts also improved one quarter, continuing on sale. Dublin and Drogheda Thirds declined one-quarter, a few shares remaining unsold. Dublin and Wicklows gave way to a trifling extent, but symptoms of reaction were observable. A recovery of one-half per cent. was marked in Great Southern Stock, which continued on the market at the improved rate. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Cork and Passage, £10⅝ sellers; Dublin and Kingstown, £205½ sellers; Midlands, £54 to £54½; Midland Halves, £26⅞ to £27; Newry and Rostrevors, £6⅛ to £6⅞; Waterford and Limericks were on sale.

In Preference Shares, Dublin and Wicklow 6 per Cents. were dealt in at their previous value, and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A), at a fractional decline. The Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents. were again dealt in, at one-half premium. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock continued in demand at £98½, its previous value, no sellers appearing. The other Shares remained unchanged in value.

At the meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, held this day, the dividend recently recommended by the directors was confirmed by the shareholders present, and the question as to a subdivision of the shares (subsequently considered) met with general approval.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Sept. 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅝
Ditto account, 12th October	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92⅝
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92⅞
BANKS.	
National	62
Bank of Ireland	240
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
City of Dublin	—
Ditto	52
Dublin and Liverpool SteamShip Building	53½
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
General Mining Company (Limited)	4½
Connorree (Limited)	27
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	36
RAILWAYS	
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Do. Thirds	26⅞
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42½
Cork and Bandon	14⅜
Midland Great Western	54
Do. Half Shares	—
Great Southern and Western	112
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12⅜ ⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92⅛	92⅛ ½	92⅛	92⅛ ⅜	92½	92⅛ ⅜
Ditto for Account	92⅝	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅛	92⅛ 92	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92
Ditto for Account	92		92⅛	92⅛	92	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 26.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝
New Threes	93
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes,	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½ 4; Caledonians, 92; Great Northern, 116; Great Western, 74⅞ ⅝; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114⅝ ½; London and North Western, 100½ ¼; Leeds Northern, 57½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ ½; Midland Stock, 128½ 9; South Eastern, 84½ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½; York and North Midland, 87½ ½; London and South Western, 92; Great Western, 74 3½ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 120½; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 237½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 82; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very inactive all morning at 93½⅝. Shares very firm, and in some cases a considerable advance has taken place. Leeds, Midlands, and Great Western particularly good. Contango very moderate. Canadas steady. Lombards, 10½.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The partial recovery last evening on the Paris Bourse and the expectation of the speedy arrival of an almost unprecedented remittance of specie from Mexico tended to give steadiness to the market, although the quarter terminates at the end of the present week. The supply of money is still abundant, and loans on Government securities are freely offered at 2½ per cent. In the Discount market to-day, the demand, although still moderate, was rather more active than yesterday. There were again no bullion operations at the Bank. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the Austrian rates were slightly more in favour of that country. The Railway market was rather dull at the opening, but afterwards improved, and closed firmer than yesterday. Several of the heavier stock are quoted higher.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds to-day were dull in the afternoon, Consols declined one-eighth per cent. and closed without recovery, although the Paris Bourse was better. British Railway Stocks exhibited buoyancy. The immediate stimulus is almost exclusively of a speculative character, and comes from operators from the North who are lodging large amounts of Stocks in certain Banks. The course of the market has for some time past been chiefly governed by these transactions. The Discount market was rather quiet.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¾ ⅞; Caledonians, 91½ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 53½ 4; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern A, 120 2; Great Western, 74⅞ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13 3-16ths; Grand Trunks, 6 13-16ths; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113¾ 15; London and North Western, 100½ 1¼; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester and Sheffield, 47½ 8½; Midland Stock, 128⅝ ½; North British, 63 to ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; York and North Midland, 88 to ½. Consols dull at 93¼, rather buyers. Shares declined a shade this afternoon, but at the close they improved again, and are good at the above rates. Canadian and French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Little has been done to-day in Funds, but the market is firmer, and a recovery of one-eighth per cent. has taken place. British Railway Stock, after experiencing an almost general improvement, have relapsed.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm, but business was very restricted. Rentes closed 68.65, or 15 cents higher than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 26.—Weather very fine and cold. Supplies small of all grain. Wheat in good demand at 1s advance on foreign. Barley, grinding, 1s dearer. Oats—Heavy kinds 6d to 1s dearer. Flour firm, and unaltered.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies moderate. Weather unsettled. Trade very healthy in all articles, at fully Monday's prices.

CORN AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPT.—Wheat, 53,655 qrs., at 58s 3d; barley, 430 qrs., at 38s 5d; oats, 665 qrs., at 25s 9d; rye, 228 qrs., at 40s 7d; beans, 1,085 qrs., at 49s 6d; peas, 291 qrs., at 37s 11d.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, SEPT. 26.—Market steady, at 53s spot and last, 3 months; 53s 6d spring.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 26.—Sugar inactive, rice easier, and floaters neglected. Weather fine. Saltpetre, nothing doing; rapeseed dull and declining; linseed, a good demand, at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 26.—Sales 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 26.—Beasts, 2,029; sheep and lambs, 7,242; calves, 82. Prices—Best beef, 6½d to 7d; midding, 5½d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5d; sheep—best wedders, 8d to 8½d, middling 7d to 7½d; ewes, 5½d to 7d; lambs, 7d to 8½d; calves, 7d to 8½d. There was a large supply of beef, but chiefly of inferior description, and many left unsold.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET.—Supplies of wheat and flour large, chiefly American; buyers operated freely in these articles during the week from ship, at advance of 6d per boll and barrel on last Wednesday's prices. About usual attendance of buyers at to-day's market, and a moderate business transacted in wheat at an improvement in price of 6d per 240 lbs. Flour in request at 6d to 9d per barrel over this day week. Barley, beans, and peas, without alteraion, and oats obtained fully former prices. Oatmeal, new, 1s cheaper; old unaltered; Indian corn in demand at 3d advance.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 26.—Firsts, 108s; seconds 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 65s. 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 26.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 32s 0d; red wheat, 22s to 29s; oats, 12s 3d to 16s 6d; barley 14s.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—For all kinds the demand continues very inactive, and late rates are barely supported. The delivery last week was 852,926lbs.

Sugar—The quantity of raw sugar brought to the hammer to-day has been limited. For good and fine qualities there has been a fair demand at full quotations; but other qualities have moved off slowly at barely late rates. Several parcels of foreign sugar afloat have found buyers at from 27s 6d to 29s 6d per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 49s per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces were about stationary. The stock of sugar is now about 72,000 tons, against 80,000 tons in 1859.

Molasses—West India qualities move off freely at from 18s to 20s per cwt. Foreign parcels are quite as dear as last week.

Coffee—About an average business is doing in our market, and prices generally are well supported. A cargo of Rio has been sold for a near port at 60s per cwt.

Cocoa—Most kinds are a slow inquiry, at last week's currency.

Rice—Prices are a shade higher, and the market is very firm. A landed cargo of 11,000 bags Madras has realised 11s 6d per cwt.

Provisions—Irish butter has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. In the value of English and foreign qualities very little change has taken place. Bacon moves off slowly at late rates. In hams and lard very little is doing.

Fruit—There is rather more business doing in currants, and prices have advanced from 1s to 2s per cwt. Other kinds of fruit, however, are a dull inquiry.

Saltpetre—Our market continues very flat. In prices, we have no change of importance to notice. The stock is 4,300 tons, against 3,800 tons last year.

Cotton—Most kinds are held at full quotations; but the inquiry for them is by no means active.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp supports previous rates; but the transactions are limited. Flax is a dull inquiry.

Wool—English qualities command very full prices; but foreign and colonial parcels are a dull inquiry.

Metals—Spelter to arrive has realised £20 5s per ton. Scotch pig iron moves off slowly, at 51s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Tin is in fair request—Straits at 132s, and Banca, 136s 6d to 137s. Copper and other articles rule about stationary.

Spirits—Rum is in request at 1s 7d to 1s 7½d for proof leewards; Demerara, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; and Bengal, 1s 7d per gallon. There is an improved inquiry for brandy, at very full prices. Grain spirit is steady, at full currencies.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 39s 6d per cwt on the spot. Olive is dull, at £60 for Gallipoli, and £55 to £57 10s for other kinds. Fine palm is in request, at 45s to 45s 6d; and cocoa nut at 47s to 49s per cwt. Spirits of turpentine command 30s 6d to 31s 6d. Rough is held at 9s per cwt.

Tallow—The demand is much less active, nevertheless holders are firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s 6d and for the spring, 53s 3d to 53s 6d per cwt. The stock is 44,984 casks, against 20,955 ditto in 1859, and 12,694 in 1858. Rough fat is 2s 9½d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Quebec) [D] .. Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] .. Ten a.m. Sept. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Orfeo and Euridice," "Don Bucefalo," and Last Scene of "La Sonnambula."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

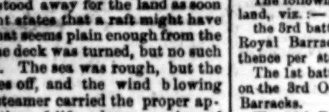
The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED
THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil.
PRICE 1s. 4d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderator Lamps.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 23, NASSAU-STREET,
Near corner of Dawson-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.



THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

PRINCE NAPOLEON and the Princess Clothilde have honoured our island with a visit. Yesterday they arrived in the Prince Jerome, and, as they came unexpectedly, had a fair opportunity of witnessing the miserable condition of "Ireland oppressed." They saw our docks crowded with shipping, our streets full of vehicles, our shops all decked in their gayest attire, and our promenades crowded with the happy slaves of a Government so tyrannical that it allows all men to do pretty nearly what they will, except high treason. The Iphegenia of Piedmont looks in vain for that woebegone female, who "wore a crepe of widowhood, covered with laurel, and interlaced with glory." How she must smile as she looks upon our busy streets and our active men, and thinks of the lugubrious Jeremiad so recently dirged before Marshal MacMahon, the descendant, or the ancestor, of ten thousand kings.

But the shadow of the Imperial yacht fell upon a vessel of a different character. At five o'clock the Mirage hoisted the Sardinian flag, and fired a salute, which was acknowledged by the display of the Imperial flag from the Prince Jerome. The Mirage is one of the most beautiful vessels ever seen in our waters. She was built at Bermuda, and her timbers are of cedar. Her deck is flush and clear, and she carries six rifled guns, made of brass, by Barnes of London.

Three gentlemen, Captain Lovett, Captain Madden, and Captain Smith, have equipped the Mirage for the service of Garibaldi. She is intended to act as an aviso, and carry despatches for Garibaldi, and, if need be, her rifled guns will speak persuasively. It is pleasant that if Irish landsmen are represented at Spoleto, Irish seamen will have their representatives at Gaeta, or, if the town holds out so long, at Ancona.

It is not strange that the character of Garibaldi should attract to him the chivalrous and the daring. If the story of Italy, day by day coming out in parts, be an Homeric epic, Garibaldi is its Achilles. One dwells with admiration upon the bold and confident warrior, rather than on the Agamemnon of Piedmont or his Minister Ulysses. There is a splendour in Garibaldi, in presence of which the glitter of the conqueror at Solferino pales. Our age is not quite degenerate, for we can value heroism and respect virtue. We can applaud the man who instinctively sweeps away the meshes which diplomacy would weave round him, and who trusts to a good sword and to faithful hearts for the liberation of his country. Thrice in a lifetime Garibaldi could command wealth, dignity, and power; thrice he rejected these, when liberty was endangered by his acceptance of them. Among the great ones of the earth he stands out towering, not only for his singleness of purpose, but for his self-denial. He is one whose errors are almost virtues, for if in an impulsive moment his wrath broke out upon one to whom Italy owes much, it was because he believed a second bargain was in contemplation more humiliating than the first, and that the fate of Nice was imminent over Genoa. The character of Garibaldi is a fit subject for the poet, the painter, and the historian. The united powers of all three can barely shadow forth the grand ideal. He relieves this age from the charge of mediocrity, and proves that even in degenerate times men may be great by fighting for the right. England is sending her volunteers to fight side by side with the most venturous captain of the age, and we will watch the course of the Mirage from an Irish port and reckon up her services most gladly.

GENERAL GOYON has delivered an address to his gallant army, anything but exciting to them, or inspiriting as respects the Pope. He undertakes to protect Catholicism in the person of the most Holy Father, who is its most legitimate and highest representative. No one, we believe, disputes that. The Emperor of Austria, the immaculate Queen of Spain, even the eldest son of the church, are not altogether the purest representatives of Romanism. No one assails the person of the Pope. The King of Sardinia undertakes to protect him, and to treat him with all due respect. Even Garibaldi only wishes to proclaim Victor Emmanuel from the summit of the Quirinal. The herald's voice will not kill a Pope. So far, General Goyon has nothing to do. Next, he undertakes "to "guarantee the security of the holy city," which no Power attempts to assail. The Pope's domain, as settled by his most faithful Majesty, grows small by degrees and beautifully less. He was to have been the chief of a confederation, and to be the ruler temporarily over the Marches and Umbria. Then, he was to have 40 square miles of sacrificed territory, or a palace and a garden; now, General Goyon undertakes, with 20,000 French soldiers, to protect his person and garrison Rome. There is a fine irony in this imitation of the sybil's offers.

The Pope sends an *ultimatum* directed, not against Garibaldi, but against Victor Emmanuel. He threatens this time, not to bury himself within the catacombs or die on the tomb of Saint Pulcheria, but to quit Rome if the progress of the Sardinians be not stopped. As the Sardinians have not only occupied Viterbo, but passed on steadily to Castellana, Toscanella and Corneto, and are very quietly proceeding to the Neapolitan frontier, surrounding the Pope delightfully, the *ultimatum* is a little too late. The political clocks at Rome are quite too slow; they move not with the times. The Pope may find it very difficult to evade the embraces of General Goyon or General Massi. He may yet be a capital trump card, and it is well to keep him in hand. The French and Sardinians perfectly understand each other. While the former garrison Rome, and keep the Pope from the warm embraces of his subjects, the latter will quietly occupy the country. By-and-bye the French may depart, and leave the Papacy to its legitimate protector. An Italian Bishop ought to be protected by an Italian King. In little time, when the novelty of the thing wears off, and the Pope has become accustomed to the uniform of Sardinian Bersaglieri, all will go well. He must rejoice to be freed from secular concerns altogether, and the Cardinals, we think, will be enabled to attend to the spiritual wants of the Roman Church, when they are not compelled to be Secretaries of War, Commissioners of Lotteries, or signers of warrants of execution.

There is another most glorious victory for the Irish Brigade; or rather for the four hundred shut up in Ancona there is a series of astounding victories. Ancona, lies in a sort of amphitheatre. The projecting arms of two promontories nearly meet each other in the sea. The promontories, like the breakwater of Cherbourg, are covered with forts, the chief of which is Santa Leo. This fell to the Sardinians on the 23rd. The forts of Pelago and Perlito were taken by assault on the 25th. Fort Gardelto, the strongest outwork of Ancona, is on the point of being assaulted. Altogether the prospects of the Brigaders are very cheering. They have before them the certainty of honourable usage, good food, and decent clothing, with their comrades—in Turin.

The King of Naples is not satisfied with the mere promulgation of decrees. To convince himself that he was every inch a Bourbon, he has shot one of the generals who followed him. Four hours after a court-martial, General Saloza was executed. It was thus Tiberius convinced himself of the reality of his power on the narrow rock of Capua.

But the two great parties are apparently satisfied. The Ultramontanes are delighted, for they have had glorious news. There were eight Irishmen killed in all the battles, and they are everywhere victorious. The Sardinians are satisfied, for towns and forts fall hourly into their hands. It is quite a novel feature in warfare, but certainly a desirable one, that both parties are exultant. The Sardinians because of deeds, and the Papal mercenaries for words. Who would rob these contented men of their sweet delusion?

The *Times* on the Recent Catastrophe on Lake Michigan:—

The American papers have brought us detailed accounts of that terrible disaster on Lake Michigan by which 300 souls were swept at once into eternity. Such a catastrophe as the narrative discloses has no parallel in our own annals. All the conditions, indeed, of the occurrence are peculiar to the United States. It is only in a country possessing lakes as large as seas, and rivers thousands of miles in length, that steamboat travelling could have taken such a form as it assumes in America. It is only where the practice had acquired such enormous proportions that a calamity like this could have occurred. In the States of the Union the tragedy is certainly not unprecedented, and we fear we may add that, if the same recklessness of life which this story displays is allowed to prevail, it will as certainly not be the last of its kind.

The Lady Elgin was a fine steamer—at least, she was 300 feet in length, and of 1,000 tons burden—but whether solidity as well as speed had been considered in her construction is more than we can learn from the description she receives. She had plied for some eight or nine years on Lakes Michigan and Superior in the regular way of trade, carrying indiscriminately mails, passengers, and freight. Two or three times in each year she made an excursion trip, and it was on one of these expeditions that she was lost. The advertisements of the excursion had drawn together a party of 300 persons, and it was calculated that the regular passengers and crew added about 85 more to the total number on board. With this freight she started from Chicago between 11 and 12 p.m. on Friday, the 7th instant, the weather being somewhat unfavourable. It rained hard, as it has done everywhere this summer; there was a strong north-east wind blowing, and a heavy sea on. Nevertheless, the company, bent on festivity and enjoyment, made merry in spite of the skies, and at two o'clock in the morning the dance was still kept up in the saloon. It wanted then but an hour of dawn, when suddenly a crash was heard, and it was found that a schooner had run into the Lady Elgin, just abaft the paddlebox on the port side. This was the accident; but the consequences at first seemed by no means alarming. It was not like the impact of an iceberg or the shock of striking upon a reef. The music was, indeed, stopped, and the dance suspended, but the ladies were not terrified, nor did even the ship's officers suspect the fatal truth. The captain called out to one of the porters to fetch a light, so that they might look over the side of the vessel and see what harm had been done, but the survey did not reveal any serious mischief. It was not supposed that the leak was dangerous, and, moreover, they were but ten miles from shore. Presently, however, it was discovered that the water was rushing into the firehole, and that it could not be stopped by such expedients as the emergency suggested. Orders were then given for lowering a boat, but not, as it appears, with the view of taking anybody from the vessel. What the captain desired was that two or three hands should go round in the boat to the side where the steamer had been struck, and see if the leak could not be stopped from without. The boat, however, had only one oar, and she could not go round, while every minute now was precipitating the catastrophe. The water poured into the steamer, the boat was driven off by the gale, and in the space, as it is reckoned, of about a quarter of an hour the engine of the ill-fated vessel fell through her bottom, and her hull went down, leaving nothing but her hurricane deck afloat upon the waves.

We do not observe that any complaint is made touching the collision itself, or that either the schooner or the steamer is charged with steering a wrong course or exhibiting improper signals, and we presume, therefore, that the rain and the darkness are left to account for the origin of the disaster. Whether a steamer of 1,000 tons should have been liable to have her side stove in by such a shock as this, or to have her engine fall through her bottom as it did, are questions of another kind. We find no allusions to these points, but we greatly suspect that the Lady Elgin was built more for swiftness than strength. When, however, we come to the precautions taken against the known risks of a sea voyage—for such, in truth, this was—we are perfectly astounded at the recklessness disclosed. There were not boats enough on board to land a tenth part of the passengers, and there were not oars for the service of the first of these that was lowered. When we see, indeed, that a boat could not even be taken along the vessel's side for the purpose of examining the leak, although at that moment neither confusion or alarm had set in, we may guess what chance there was for 300 passengers in the midst of a panic. Two other boats, indeed, the steamer possessed, one of which took thirteen persons off and the other eight, and of these 21 as many as 17 actually reached the land, but two-thirds even of the number eventually saved were saved by pure accident, and we do not know that anything could be told more characteristic of the disaster than that simple fact. For all that had been done in the way of proper precaution, the accident might have cost nearly 400 instead of 300 lives. Thirteen in the first boat, as many in the second, and four in the third, constitute all the salvage due to preparation and foresight. The rest was pure chance. The hurricane deck held together, and floated when the rest of the vessel went down. On this, or on its fragments, some seventy persons must have contrived to save themselves by making such shifts as they could to catch the wind and allowing themselves to be driven on shore. It is natural to ask why the schooner gave no assistance, but it appears that at first the damage was conceived to be on her side only. The steamer's people actually hailed her after the collision, and told her to send her crew on board, thinking she must sink, and the captain of the schooner, whose evidence we possess, says that he imagined his vessel would fill, and so stood away for the land as soon as he could. One deponent states that a raft might have been made, and, indeed, that seems plain enough from the use to which the hurricane deck was turned, but no such expedient was attempted. The sea was rough, but the shore was only ten miles off, and the wind blowing directly on it. Had the steamer carried the proper appliances for the preservation of life, a large number of the unhappy victims might have been rescued from death. We lament to add that among those who perished thus deplorably was a countryman of our own, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., to whose enterprise the public are indebted for the best and most popular of our pictorial journals.

If the story were not so little conducive to mirth, it might almost raise a smile to observe the remark with which the Transatlantic reporters introduce the narrative of the calamity. The like, they assure us, has not happened in America for the space of three whole years! A similar disaster occurred, indeed, in 1857, but never since. The truth is, however, that this view of the case is perfectly natural. An average of three such catastrophes a year, each costing its 300 lives, would not cover the number of casualities actually attending the practice of steamboat travelling in the States. It is not often that single accidents occur on this tremendous scale, but it was computed several years ago that a thousand people at least lost their lives annually on board the steamers plying on the lakes and rivers of America. Sometimes these vessels blow up, sometimes they are burnt, sometimes they get holes knocked in their bottoms, sometimes they come into collision with others; but, as they are all slightly built, heavily freighted, and driven through the water at the utmost attainable rate of speed, the consequences of an accident are usually appalling. At the foundation of the evil lies, no doubt, the recklessness of Anglo-Saxon character in which the Americans surpass even ourselves. What we are to Continental nations the Americans are to us. The feeling is constitutional, no doubt, but it is sad to see that a sentiment so valuable in some of its aspects may bring human life to be reckoned as cheaply among an enlightened people as in the semi-barbarous empire of China.

Fashionable Intelligence.

BERLIN, SEPT. 20.—The Prince and Princess Frederic William will leave Berlin for Coburg on Tuesday next, to meet her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is stated that his Royal Highness will not go to the hunt at Warsaw, to which the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent are invited. Prince Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, and the Duke of Wurtemberg will, however, be present. The Princess of Prussia is expected to remain at Coblentz, after her interview with Queen Victoria, until the middle of November, and will then return to Berlin to be at present at the "name festival" of the Queen of Prussia.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley have left Grosvenor-square to join the select circle visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants.

Lord West, Mr. H. Russell, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Russell, have joined the family circle at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, the seat of the Earl and Countess De la Warr, to be present at the nuptials of Lady Arabella Diana S. West and Sir Alexander Bannerman.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Jones and family, of Money glass House, county Antrim, have arrived at the Spa of Tralee, county Kerry.

Dr. Hutton has arrived from the Continent, at his residence, No. 5, Merrion-square South.

Lord and Lady Templemore and family have arrived at Dunbrody Park, the family seat in the county Wexford, from a tour of visits, for the winter.

Lord and Lady Ashtown have left Merrion-square for Woodlawn.

Surgeon Forrest has arrived at his residence, 208 Great Brunswick-street, from England.

Colonel the Viscount Massereene and Ferrard has arrived in town from Antrim Castle, *en route* for Woolwich.

Mr. Bryan left Jenkinstown-house for England, on Saturday.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The freedom of the city of Glasgow will be conferred upon Sir J. Lawrence on Friday next, in the City-hall, by the hon. the Lord Provost, in the presence of the town council and chief citizens.

Lord James and Lady Rachel Butler, and family, have arrived at Drumcondra Castle, from Barron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's celebrated opera, "La Favorita," was performed last night, before a brilliant and fashionable, though not over-crowded house. The plot of this exquisite piece is so generally known to all the admirers of operatic music that it is needless to dwell upon it. It is sufficient, in this respect, to say that it abounds, like the other productions of that great master, in arias of the most delightful and touching character, and which, while they enchant the audience, serve fully to reveal the vocal resources of the *artistes* employed to sing them. Never, perhaps, on any former occasion, was this piece rendered with happier effect, or more to the satisfaction of a Dublin audience, which is the more agreeable as this is the last time it will be performed during the present season. The following was the cast:—"Lenora," Madame Grisi; "Fernando," Signor Mario; "Alfonso," Signor Graziani; "Naldassare," Signor Fallar; "Don Gaspara," Signor Chierici; and "Inis," Mdlle. Chierici. The principal *artistes*—viz., Madame Grisi, Signor Graziani, and Signor Mario—were in excellent voice, and sang the several parts allotted to them with their usual taste, accuracy, and judgment. The gems of the evening, however, were the solo of Signor Graziani, "Vien, Lenora A'Pieditiuoi," in the second; and "A T anto Amor," in the third act; the duet "Ah! mio bene, un Dio t'invia," between Signor Mario and Madame Grisi, in the first act; and the solos of the two latter *artistes* in the fourth act, in which all the vocal ability of these celebrated singers was displayed, and repeatedly called forth the rapturous applause of the audience. The acting throughout was hardly less deserving of praise than the singing, especially that of Signor Mario, and Madame Grisi, who have long since established an imperishable reputation, not only as singers, but as actors. Of the minor parts, such as the choruses, it is but just to say that they were very creditably represented; the chorus of the monks in the church, aided by the solemn and gloomy character of the scenery, had a fine effect, and was loudly applauded. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant accompanied by some ladies, was present, and continued until the close of the opera. On this evening "Orfeo E Euridice" will be repeated, when a crowded house is expected.

THE MESSRS. BELL'S READINGS.

Oratorical delivery being, according to Demosthenes, of co-ordinate, if not of greater importance than the matter of a discourse, it behoves all who wish to exercise an influence over the councils and acts of their fellow-men to anxiously study the art by which such an immense power is acquired. Elocution is not confined, as is generally supposed, to the mere regulation of gesture or to the proper modulation of voice, but an essential part of its duty is to teach us to understand and appreciate the writings of men of acknowledged ability, and to give expression to our ideas, when writing or speaking, in a style best calculated to accomplish the object we have in view. Few men have more successfully cultivated the art of elocution in all its parts than the Messrs. Bell, whose readings last evening, in the Rotundo, were listened to by a crowded and highly respectable audience. Mr. A. Melville's Bell's rendering of Dickens' inimitable Christmas tale of "The Cricket on the Hearth" was the principal feature of the evening, and although it is difficult for a single individual, no matter what may be his capacity, to invest a reading of this description with extrinsic interest, still we are happy to state that Mr. Bell was completely successful in this respect, the interest of his audience never flagging for a moment as he personified the various characters introduced into this beautiful story. At its conclusion he was loudly applauded. His brother, then gave, in a most graphic and finished style, selections from various oratorical and poetical works, which were justly admired. On Friday evening the Messrs. Bell will again appear before the public, when, we have no doubt, they will receive that public support to which they are so well entitled.

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross held an ordination on the 23rd instant, in the Cathedral of St. Fin Bar, Cork, at which the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons—George Bradshaw Grant, A.B., T.C.D., for the curacy of Kilgariffe, diocese of Ross; and Archibald Henry Hamilton, A.B., T.C.D., on letters dimissory from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Bishop of Chester held an ordination in Chester Cathedral on Sunday, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons—J. B. Roberts, Trinity, Dublin; W. Smith, Trinity, Dublin; R. B. Willets, Trinity, Dublin; R. W. Buckley, Trinity, Dublin; and M. A. O'Meara, Trinity, Dublin, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Dublin.

Priests—W. T. Giles, Trinity, Dublin; J. Kennedy, Trinity, Dublin; E. H. Flynn, Trinity, Dublin, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Bishop of Lichfield held an ordination in the parish church of Eccleshall, on Friday last, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons—W. T. Banks, Trinity, Dublin; W. J. Ffennell, Trinity, Dublin.

The Bishop of Peterborough held an ordination on Sunday, in Peterborough Cathedral, when the following gentleman was ordained:—

Deacon—J. Phillips, Trinity, Dublin.

The Bishop of London, acting for the Bishop of Worcester, held an ordination in Worcester Cathedral, on Sunday, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Priests—S. F. Hiron, Trinity, Dublin; S. J. O'Hara Horsman, Trinity, Dublin.

The Bishop of Chichester held an ordination in the parish church of Boxgrove, Sussex, on Sunday, when the following gentleman was ordained:—

Priest—F. H. Arnold, Trinity, Dublin.

The Bishop of Ripon held an ordination on Sunday, at Ripon Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacon—R. B. Labarte, Trinity, Dublin.

Priests—T. Kirkham, Trinity, Dublin; F. Whitfield, Trinity, Dublin.

Thanks.

The Committee of Swift's-alley District Church, for the following, per their collector, Thomas Woods:—William Harvey Pim, Esq, £1; Jonathan Pim, Esq, 15s; Thomas Pim, Esq, 15s; Messrs Ferrier, Pollock, and Co, £1; towards the Widows' Alms House and Sunday-school. Also to Master Richard A Hayes, 4s 4d towards the Sunday-school Breakfast Fund.

From the Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for the following, per Rev. J. Bell:—Rev W B. Askin, £1; James Boyle, Esq., £1 1s. Collected by Miss E Walton, £2 4s; collected by Mrs Thorp, 7s 6d.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, treasurer to the Parochial Visiters' Society, to the Rev. H. Hamilton, for 5s.; to the Rev. Dector Moeran, for 10s. 6d.; and to Rev. W. Chichester O'Neill, for £2 2s., in aid of the funds of the society.

The Army.

Last evening the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Dragoons assembled in the sergeants' mess-room for the purpose of presenting to Sergeant Jewhurst a massive silver cup, on his leaving the regiment after 26 years' service. Sergeant Major Norris, on presenting the cup, with a suitable address, said that he had great pleasure in stating that Sergeant Jewhurst left the regiment with the respect and best wishes of his comrades. The cup was filled, and the health drunk enthusiastically. During the evening the health of Colonel Wardlaw and the officers of the Royal Dragoons was drunk.

The following changes will take place in the army in Ireland, viz.:—

the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards will march from the Royal Barracks, on the 2nd October, to the North Wall, thence per steamer *via* Liverpool, *en route* to London.

The 1st battalion Grenadier Guards will arrive in Dublin on the 3rd October, and will be quartered in the Royal Barracks.

The 26th Regiment will march from the Curragh on the 28th, and will arrive in Dublin on the 29th instant, and will be quartered in Beggar's Bush Barracks.

The 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles will march from the Curragh on the 1st, and will arrive in Dublin on the 2nd October, and will proceed to Richmond Barracks, to occupy quarters.

The 96th Regiment will march from the Curragh on the 2nd, and will arrive in Dublin on the 3rd October, and will be quartered in Ship-street Barracks and Linenhall Barracks.

The 76th Regiment will march from Richmond Barracks; the first division on the 2nd, and the second division on the 3rd October to the Kingsbridge Terminus, thence per railway to Waterford and Kilkenny.

The 36th Regiment will march from the Curragh on the 4th, and will arrive in Dublin on the 5th of October, and will be quartered in Richmond Barracks.

The 1st battalion 15th Regiment will leave the Curragh on the 6th of October, for Cork, there to be stationed.

A detachment of the 4th battalion 60th Rifles, under the command of Capt. Pemberton, arrived in Dublin from Enniskillen on the 25th instant, and proceeded to Richmond Barracks.

The Navy.

A Board of Admiralty, comprising his Grace the Duke of Somerset (First Lord), Vice Admiral Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., Rear Admiral the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B., and Mr. Whitbread, M.P., accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. (Surveyor of the Navy), Colonel Greene (Director-General of Works), and Captain John Moore, C.B. (Secretary to the First Lord), arrived at Deptford on Wednesday (yesterday) morning at half-past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of conducting the annual inspection of the Dockyard, the Royal Marine Barracks, and the Royal Victoria Victualling-yard.

In accordance with their annual custom, a board of Admiralty made an official visit to Deptford Dockyard on Tuesday, when, accompanied by the various officers of the yard, their lordships minutely examined all the different departments and works in progress. After viewing several objects of interest, their lordships were much attracted by a remarkable specimen of ancient naval architecture, which, it is stated, has been in store at this yard 220 years — namely, the Royal state barge used by the Sovereigns of England from the period of James I. to that of Queen Anne. This vessel is clinker built, of great length, beautifully carved and decorated, and, although unused for the last century, is in a tolerable state of preservation.

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon Superintendent—Dr. Alexander Watson, to the Palmerston, convict ship.

Second Master—John Riches, to the Landrail.

Master's Assistant—Charles Brent, to the Sanspareil.

ELOPEMENT.—A disgraceful affair has occurred at Hayward's Heath very lately. A fellow named Wood, an itinerant preacher, by some means seems to have ingratiated himself in the good opinions of many of the people around the Heath, who were so struck and deluded as not only to support him and make him several valuable presents, but really believing him to be what he professed, actually built him by subscription a temporary chapel not far from the Lunatic Asylum. He had no difficulty in procuring credit at the shops, with the bakers, &c., and has been for some time running up scores and getting in debt, but the summit of his scheming hypocrisy was only reached a few days ago, when it was discovered that he was missing, and that the wife of a poor man, named Noakes, in the employ of Mr. Wedder, was also missing. It has been reported that the pair have been seen in London, and, what makes a bad matter worse, the worthless woman, on leaving her husband, took with her the whole of his wearing apparel, as well as her own, with £26 in cash, also every valuable she could lay her hands on; while her paramour, whose wife was staying for a few days with a friend named Upton, at Brighton, took away with him not only his own clothes but two new hats and three or four pair of gloves he had procured to fit on the evening before from Mr. Curtis' shop. The poor woman on her return found the house deserted, and all her own clothes, except what she was wearing, carried off by the faithless couple. Mr. Curtis, before he was aware of the fact, met Wood in London, when he told him it would be all right about the hats and gloves on his return, but he has not thought it right to return since. To the credit of some of the kindhearted neighbours Mrs. Wood and her two children have been cared for, and something handsome subscribed for their maintenance. His wife had received a letter from him exhorting her to bring up the children in the faith of God, and stating that when she received it he should be crossing the water, but we hope the police will "cross his trail" and stop his career.—*Sussex Express.*

The horse-tamer, Mr. Rarey, returned to London on Saturday, and will shortly commence his second series of instructions to a Government class. He has been enjoying his leisure in deer-stalking in the forests of the Duke of Athol, and he has visited the Shetland Islands. Whilst there he purchased five of the smallest ponies in the world. One he has given to a gentleman famed for his undeviating kindness and courtesy to travellers from America; the other four will be initiated in the "system," and taught to play fantastic tricks. He carried in his arms a little fellow seven hands and a half in height, whose future companion will be a Newfoundland dog, about an inch taller than "Sheltie" himself. This pair will be the tamer's constant followers in his evenings at home.—*The Field.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

PARTIAL STORMING OF ANCONA.

MONTEACUTO, SEPT. 26.—(OFFICIAL DESPATCH).—The brigade of Bologna and the battalions of the 23rd and 25th Regiments of Bersaglieri have taken by assault two of the forts of Ancona—namely, the forts Pelago and Perlito. Our troops displayed admirable courage. An attack on Fort Gardetto is imminent. General Brignon has made 4 officers and 78 soldiers of the Papal army prisoners.

MONTEOCETA, 26TH SEPT.—(OFFICIAL DESPATCH).—After a short combat the troops of the 4th *Corps d'armée* occupied the suburbs of the Porta Pia of Ancona. The enemy, with four pieces of cannon, is defending the gates of the town of Ancona.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FUGITIVE KING.

NAPLES.—The *Opinione Nationale* reports that Francis II., in the dying struggles of his power, has shot a general at Gaeta for high treason. The name is General Saloza, and it is said that he was executed in four hours after his trial by a court-martial.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, WEDNESDAY.—The King is about to leave for Bologne. The Governolo conveys to Trieste 1,000 Austrian prisoners of war, lately mercenaries in the service of the Pope.

A report is current that Signor Cattaneo has been appointed pro-Dictator of Naples. M. Ledru Rollin is at Naples. The *Opinione* says, Signor Pellavicino has left for Naples. He was entrusted by Garibaldi with a mission to which it was easily foreseen the King could not lend himself.

CONTINGENCY OF THE POPE'S ABANDONING ROME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* corroborates a statement in the *Herald's* Paris letter, and states that the Marquis de Cadere, the First Secretary of the French Legation at Rome, arrived in Paris on Monday, with important despatches, the substance of which is understood to be, that unless within a very short time the Emperor takes measures to drive the Piedmontese out of the Marches and Umbria, and to restore the Pope to the possession of his dominions in their integrity, the Pope will leave Rome, and place his person under the protection of some other Power.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 26.—The naval authorities at Toulon have received orders to prepare a considerable number of transport vessels for the conveyance of troops. It is asserted that three steamers are expected at Malta, with reinforcements from England.

RUSSIAN OBJECTION TO THE ALLIANCE OF FRANCE WITH SARDINIA.

Baron De Bonde, Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived here a few days ago with despatches, stating that Prince Gortschakoff had a conference with the French Ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, in reference to the state of things in Europe and affairs in Italy. The Prince, after having expressed the desire of Russia to maintain friendly relations with France, said that the alliance between France and Sardinia encouraged the propagation of doctrines constituting a permanent danger to the political equilibrium, and the stability of thrones. Russia, he said, would fail in her mission, if she did not, in common with other states, threaten to raise her voice in defence of social order and monarchial interests. The Prince added, that this was the object of the approaching interview at Warsaw. Baron Bonde will leave for St. Petersburg, on Friday next, with the reply of the French Government to the communications of the Russian Minister.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ROYAL INTERVIEW AT WARSAW.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 26.—In consequence of the *accouchement* of the Empress not having taken place, the interview will not be held at Warsaw before the end of October.

GREECE.

Letters received from Athens state that a demonstration on the part of the students had taken place before the King's palace, amid cries of "Down with King Otho! down with Austria!" Some cries of "Napoleon for ever!" were also heard.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE (VIA MARSEILLES).—The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to continue his journey in the provinces, in order to calm the agitation which prevails in Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

SYRIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople* denies that there is any agitation in Servia, and states that Syria is now tranquil, but as the Greek Consul at Beyrout had asserted that massacres were threatened at St. Jean d'Acre, two war vessels had been despatched thither, the commander of which had declared that he would open fire on the town upon the slightest attempt being made to create disturbance. Great misery and mortality prevails at Constantinople. The public treasury having deferred payment of the interest due on public securities, an immediate rise of 14 per cent. in the exchange on London took place.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

Mullens was brought up at the Thames Police-court on yesterday. Emms, who had been out on bail, surrendered, and on the application of Mr. Wontner, Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, formally discharged him from custody, adding that he had better remain in court, as he might be required as a witness. Mr. Wontner then called witnesses whose evidence tends to implicate Mullens as the actual murderer of Mrs. Emsley. The inquiry is expected to be protracted.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Eleventh Triennial—Mouravieff, 1st; Rover, 2nd.
Granby Stakes—Folkestone, 1st; Hesper, 2nd.
Handicap Sweepstakes—Parapet, 1st; Sister to Rosa, 2nd. 6 ran.
Handicap—Amy Scott, 1st; Tom Bowline, 2nd.
Sweepstakes—Mousetrap, 1st; Amy Robsart, 2nd.
Twelfth Triennial—Cape Flyaway, 1st; Ebony, 2nd; King of Diamonds 3rd. 5 ran.
Leger—Wizard, 1st; Leprechaun, 2nd. 3 ran.
£50 Plate—Pitman, 1st; Greek, 2nd. 4 ran.

WALSALL RACES.

Trial Stakes—Dead heat between Greenwich Fair and Lady Bird. 5 ran.
Two-year old—Biddy Nutts, 1st; Archness, 2nd. 4 ran.
Tradesman's Plate—Rara Avis, 1st; Emblem, 2nd; Cast-off 3rd. 5 ran.
Trial Stakes—Greenwich Fair won deciding heat.
Railway—Greffir, 1st; Willy, 2nd; Necklace, 3rd.
Stand Plate—Rara Avis, 1st; Biddy Nutts, 2nd; Necklace, 3rd. 6 ran.

DERRY RACES—FIRST DAY.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.]

Farmers' Stakes of 20 sovs—Mr Toye's Little Cob, 1; Mr Kerr's Mrs Spode, 2. Four ran.
Selling Stakes of 25 sovs—Captain Beresford's Little Girl, 1; Mr Kerr's Mrs Spode, 2; Mr Webb's May Queen, 3. Six ran.
Handicap Hack Race of 10 sovs—Mr Toye's Maiden City, 1; Mr M'Gowan's Yankee, 2; Mr M'Arron's Lucy, 3. Five ran.

MARINER'S CHURCH, KINGSTOWN.—The fine organ built for this church, of which report speaks so highly, is now in course of being erected in the church, on the gallery opposite the pulpit, by the Messrs. Telford.

THE BREWING TRADE.—We have heard that it is in the contemplation of the large brewing firms to raise the price of the coming season, ales and porter, arising, they say, from the very unusual combination of circumstances affecting the brewing trade, the very deficient, and consequently dear, crop of fine barley. Mr. Chancellor Gladstone's new malt duties and excise regulations, and the great failure in the hop districts advancing the value of fine hops fully 120 per cent., any one item, it is said, would make a sufficient difference to a manufacturer, to warrant an advance in quotations; but so many sources of difficulty, taken together, cause in the different localities some delay, calculating what amount of increase must be fixed upon, and added to prevent actual loss, during the ensuing brewing season.

PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN ENNISKILLEN AND BUNDORAN.—It gives us pleasure to observe that a movement is on foot with the purpose of completing the system of railway communication in the North-West of Ireland, by a line connecting Enniskillen with the sea at Ballyshannon and Bundoran. On Tuesday a meeting was held at Ballyshannon with this object. It was presided over by the Rev. George N. Tredennick, the rector of the parish. The local influence and respectability of the gentlemen who took part upon the occasion afforded a sufficient guarantee of the success of the proposed undertaking, even if it did not possess sufficient intrinsic merit to sustain it. Bundoran is the fashionable watering-place of a large portion of the North of Ireland, and by the plan now put forward it will be connected with Londonderry and Belfast, as well as with Dublin and the South. In opening a speedy mode of transit from the fisheries of Ballyshannon and other points on the Western coast of Donegal to the shipping ports of the East, the realisation of the project must also be productive of great advantages to those remote and hitherto isolated districts.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

BANBRIDGE BAND OF HOPE.—The children belonging to this society were entertained at a *fete* by the friends of the cause on Saturday last. There were upwards of 700 children in the procession, which marched through the town, accompanied by the Bessbrook Band. There was a great display of banners, which, together with the music, added much to the enjoyment of the scene. The procession proceeded to a large field at the end of the town, where they were plentifully regaled with cakes and fruit, after which they had various amusements. The whole of the proceedings were concluded with the children singing a number of temperance hymns, and a short address from the Rev. J. Rutherford. Great praise is due to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who had the entire superintendence, for the orderly manner in which everything was conducted.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GAS LIGHT IN KILLARNEY.—The remnant of what was once known as the thriving and prosperous town of Killarney, but which is now reduced to a miserable, dilapidated hamlet, there being scarcely a dozen respectable houses within its area, was, for the first time, lit with gas on Monday evening last. The novelty of the event drew forth immense crowds of the inhabitants from their humble dwellings in the lanes and purlieus of this neglected, ill-fated, and what it is believed must speedily and inevitably become a "deserted village." Mr. Kelliher, the spirited and enterprising proprietor of the Kenmare Arms Hotel, imparted some additional light to the novelty of the occurrence by a display of very excellent fireworks, Roman candles, rockets, &c. The curiosity of the humble crowd having been speedily gratified they dispersed, and retired to their homes at an early hour, highly gratified with their evening's amusement. As this little display can only be looked upon as an experiment, an opinion as to its ultimate success can scarcely be formed. A few of the principal shops made a gay and brilliant appearance. —*Cork Constitution.*

ACCIDENT TO SIR F. W. HEYGATE, BART., M.P.—An accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred on the 14th instant, to Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., while shooting at Craiganour, Perthshire, the Highland residence of W. P. Herrick, Esq. The party had finished beating a wood for black game, when a bird flew back in a line with Sir Frederick. One of the party in advance shot the bird, and, in doing so, the shot struck Sir Frederick and one of the beaters about the face and shoulders. Although the distance was not more than 30 yards, Sir Frederick providentially received no serious injury, except from one shot which entered the corner of the left eye. We are happy to say that, although suffering much pain, no apprehension is entertained of the sight being injured. —*Derry Guardian.*

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT MOTHEL SCHOOLS.—The annual examination of the daily and Sunday-school children of the parish of Mothel was held on Wednesday sen., in the parish church; and, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was very good. The proceedings of the day commenced with morning service, followed by a lecture appropriate to the occasion, setting forth the vast importance of Sunday-schools, and their effects on all classes of society, and also containing some plain and wholesome advice to both parents and children; after which, the scholars, exceeding 80 in number, were divided into classes, and a most comprehensive examination in the Old and New Testaments was undertaken by some of the neighbouring clergy, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the answering, proving both the efficiency of the master and the constant and careful superintendence of the rector, the Rev. C. K. Bushe. The immediate object of the day being concluded, the children adjourned to the rectory grounds, where preparations had been made by their kind-hearted minister for various games; and prizes were provided for successful competitors. At four o'clock the happy young party, to their full number, were conducted to the schoolhouse, where a most substantial dinner had been provided by Mr. Bushe, whose considerate and liberal attention to their wants seemed to be duly appreciated, and was acknowledged by the hearty, uproarious cheers which followed the mention of his name; nor were the female members of the rector's family forgotten, whose care in instructing the girls of the school had been evidenced by the exhibition of some admirable specimens of needlework wrought under their immediate superintendence. The following clergy and gentry were amongst those present on the interesting occasion:—The Dean of Leighlin, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Newland, Rev. V. R. Drapes and Miss Drapes, and Miss Madison, Rev. W. Wills, Mrs. Wills, and Mr. Weldon, and Miss Lett, Rev. J. Barton, and Rev. William Duke.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LOSS OF A YACHT.—PERILOUS ESCAPE IN A ROW-BOAT.—On September 13th, as the schooner-rigged yacht, the Wild Duck, of 16 tons, the property of Mr. Thomas Rodick, of Ash Meadow, Arnside, was returning from a cruise to Morecambe, she struck upon a sandbank, eight or nine miles from the shore, about half way between Humphrey Head and the former place. There was a tremendous tide running at the time, which bumped the vessel so heavily upon the bank that she sprung a leak, and immediately began to fill. Every effort was made, both by baling and at the pump, from eight o'clock p.m.—the time she first struck—until half-past nine, to save the yacht, but, unfortunately, without success. At half-past nine she floated off into deep water, and became completely water-logged, rapidly settling down. At this fearfully critical period the only chance of escape for those in the perishing vessel (the owner, Mr. Thomas Rodick, his son Henry, Miss Rodick, Miss Jackson, the captain of the yacht, John Winray, and Frank Cropfield), in all six persons, was to take to a small boat towed at the stern, although it seemed almost a perfectly hopeless case that so frail a barque (only 7 feet keel) could live for a moment in the terrible sea that was raging. After encountering considerable difficulty, the whole of the party got safely off the yacht, which sank almost immediately after they drifted from her side. Amidst darkness only illuminated by the phosphorescence of the boiling surge, which threatened every moment to engulf them, they found, to their inexpressible dismay, that the thole pins of the small boat had been washed overboard, but, fortunately one of the party found a stick, with which the want was supplied. For three hours this fragile boat, almost gunwale under, was buffeted about on the "waste of waters," which, repeatedly breaking over her, completely drenched the wretched voyagers, and kept them continually baling to prevent her swamping; at last, however, the unhappy party succeeded in reaching Grange, where they landed in safety.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The arrival and departure platforms at Plymton are connected by a flight of steps, and at the base of each is a little wicket-gate attached to a post standing within a few inches of the edge of the platform; indeed, so small is the space that a man cannot conveniently stand outside the post without coming into collision with a passing train. On Saturday morning Mr. John Hurrell, the parish clerk of Plympton, come, as was his custom, to transact business at the manor-office, Stone-house, and having done so dined with a friend in Plymouth, when they happened accidentally to exchange hats, the fact not having been discovered until after the parties had separated. Mr. Hurrell, after making a few purchases in the town, returned to Plympton by the up-mail, leaving Plymouth at 7-10 p.m. On arriving at his destination, Mr. Hurrell opened his umbrella, as it rained heavily at the time, and taking two parcels under his arm passed along the carriage windows, with the hope of seeing the friend who had borne away his hat. The down-train was in the station at the same time, and for a few minutes the company's servants were busily engaged in attending to the passengers. Mr. Hurrell discovered the friend with whom he had dined, who was proceeding some distance up the line, and was explaining the circumstance to him, when the whistle of the guard sounded, and the train was set in motion. While they were exchanging hats the deceased walked along the platform to keep pace with the carriages, and was warned of his danger, but he either did not comprehend the words addressed to him, or the admonition came too late, for he suddenly came in contact with the post above alluded to, and, being encumbered with his umbrella and parcels, was unable to extricate himself. The consequence was that he fell between the carriages and the platform, his body being pressed between the sharp carriage steps and the projecting woodwork of the platform, whereby his arm became fearfully mutilated, besides his sustaining severe injuries of the spine. He was removed to his residence, and medical attendance promptly rendered, but he only lingered to an early hour on Monday morning, when death terminated his sufferings. The deceased was over sixty years of age, was clerk to a benefit society at Plympton, and has left a widow and several grown-up children. We understand that not long since a guard narrowly escaped being killed in a similar way. He was walking by the side of a moving train, speaking with some one in the rear, and had he not discovered his danger, a few more steps would have brought him into collision with the post which has proved so fatal in this case.—*Western Morning News.*

At Limoges, in France, a sad affair has occurred. The place at which the soldiers of the garrison are made to bathe in the Vienne, and which is at about a mile from the town, is protected at night by a small military post, and three nights back a corporal and three soldiers of the 1st Regiment were on duty there. One of them mounted guard as sentinel, while the other two and the corporal were in a tent. After a time, the corporal being asleep, the two men, who were somewhat intoxicated, slipped out, and taking a boat proceeded to row across the river. The sentinel seeing them leave, called up the corporal, but when the latter arrived they were halfway across. In a few seconds more they were lost sight of in the darkness. Presently they were heard raising cries for help; and it is believed that the violence of the current must have caused the boat to drift towards a cascade formed of steep and sharp-pointed rocks which rise in the river. It was, however, impossible to render them any assistance; and before long their cries ceased. There was no doubt that the boat had been dashed down the cascade, and that the two men had perished. The next morning a number of soldiers and bargemen searched for them everywhere; but no trace of them could be discovered. The bargemen, who know the river well, say that in all probability their bodies will be carried several leagues before they come to the surface.—*Galignani.*

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 18th inst., says:—"On Sunday, the first locomotive engine went over the section of the railway from Dunabourg to Vilna; on the morrow the commission charged to inspect the line for the passage of the Emperor went over the distance (170 kilometres) in six hours, and reported the good condition of the works. There is now a line of railway without interruption, excepting a bridge at Dunabourg, 708 kilometres in length, starting from St. Petersburg. Before the end of October there will be 500 kilometres open to traffic from St. Petersburg, to Dunabourg, and 90 kilometres from Kowno to the Prussian frontier—altogether 590 kilometres on the road to Prussia."

CONSISTORIAL COURT OF ARMAGH.

The Bishop of Down v. Revds. Dr. Miller and Mr. Potter.

Some merely formal business in this cause having been transacted at the sitting of the court on Tuesday, the court was further adjourned to Tuesday, October 2nd.

Correspondence.

POSTAL DESIDE[RATUM].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE I[RISH TIMES].

SIR,—It would be a great convenie[nce] ... Post-office authorities would place ... Terminus of the Dublin and Kingsto[wn] ... commencement of the new postal ar[rangement] ... October, a bag closing five minutes ... the mail train, for the receipt of late ... be sorted on board the packets, and forw[arded] ... being conveyed; and if a fee of 3d. ... privilege, similar to that accorded t[o] ... mail boats, it would more than pay ... service, which, indeed, would be almo[st] ... your obedient servant,

THE NATIONAL B[ANK].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE I[RISH TIMES].

SIR,—Your excellent article on ... above Bank must evidently attract mu[ch] ... interested. But, among the hundred[s] ... dent in Ireland, there must be ma[ny] ... ignorant of what would be best for ou[r] ... would prefer "no opinion" on the sub[ject] ... both sides; for although I quite agree ... with the sentiments of Mr. Burke, yet I c[annot] ... an institution as the National Bank m[ight] ... those who, from greater experience, kno[w] ... its interests. I would, therefore, ask th[at] ... names have many "stars" in the "rep[ort] ... versant with the money market, if th[ey] ... gested opinions on the subject, and whet[her] ... directory, they might be able to use to ... amount of capital every day in their h[ands] ... capital can be as profitably used in Ire[land] ... As to directorship, I am sure all our ... ability of local governors.

P.S.—Would that the merchants of t[he] ... the Corporation, did devote their atten[tion] ... to the extermination of religious and pol[itical] ... the greater improvement of our coun[try] ... &c.,

CROSSES OF WOOD AN[D] ...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IR[ISH TIMES].

SIR,—In the Industrial Exhibition ... Dublin Society, in 1853, the "Mediaev[al] ... for the first time in public, consisti[ng] ... brass, &c., of various forms and de[signs] ... printed images for worship — "like[ness] ... Heaven, above, in the earth beneath, an[d] ... the earth;" also crosses of wood and ... That exhibition has passed away, ... as your correspondents declare, ... testant parish churches. The first at ... a course regular with us, and introduce ... some time ago at Sandymount Church ... congregation disapproved, got up, ... temptation to do the like ought ev[er] ... The respectability and modesty of our ... ship and houses of worship ought not to ... for the adornments of the churches—the ... windows, the graven images to ornament ... pits, the candlesticks and crosses of w[ood] ... has been said for our guidance in the ... which no Protestant can be ignorant of ... are silver and gold, the work of men's ... mouths, but they speak not. Eyes ha[ve they] ... not. They have ears, but they hear no[t] ... but they smell not. They have hands ... Feet have they, but they walk not ... through their throat. *They that make th[em] ... So is every one that trusteth in them."*

If this be not warning, and directly a[gainst] ... of modern innovations on the simplicity ... the Bible is given in vain, and the ... written only to be reversed.—I am, ... servant,

Dublin, September 25, 1860.

Sporting.

CASHEL RACES—20TH ...

SECOND DAY.

Stewards—The O'Donohue, M.P.; ... M.P.; John Lanigan, M.P.; John M. B... Southcote Mansergh, John Going, and ... Esqrs.

Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. P. Cusack.

The weather turned out equally prop[itious] ... and the sport was good. New Broom w[as] ... by her Tipperary friends, but 11st 7lbs ... her; and, good a mare as she undou[btedly is] ... knock under to Gladiator. Buckstone ... selling race, but two out of the three ... disqualifying him, on the ground of ... Gannon, the rider of Mountain Dew, th[e] ... of a very contradictory nature. The d[ay closed] ... with the Hunt Plate, which The Clown ... The following is a return of the runni[ng] ...

Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, 33 sovs ... over the Steeplechase course.

Mr Brindley's Gladiator, by Warlike, 1...
Mr Wallis' New Broom, 11st 7lb (Noble...
Mr Grey's Zouave, 9st 7lb (W Cusack) ...
Not placed—Fair Play, 9st 5lb (Hanl...) 9st 4lb (Doyle); Oyster Girl, 9st 4...; Daniel, 9st 2lb (Donnelly); Brunette, ... missioner, 8st 12lb (J Meany).

Betting—2 to 1 agst New Broom; 3 to ... Fair Play; 4 to 1 agst Zouave.

The running was made by Zouave fo[r] ... he led the lot past the stand the sec[ond time] ... Jhansi, Gladiator, New Broom, and D... order named. On the last round, wit[h] ... New Broom went to the front, and carr[ied] ... the last wall, when Gladiator challen[ged] ... telling on the mare, she was beaten ... the same between second and third. ... Zouave, and we are glad to see him a[fter] ... his accident.

Hunt Plate of 50s sovs, 12st 7lb each ... Three miles.

Captain M'Craight's The Clown, by F...
Mr M'Carthy's Bonnie Charlie (owner)...
Mr Usher's Twilight (owner) ...
Not placed—Champagne (Mr James) ... Kit (owner); Tearaway (Mr Phelan); ...

Betting—Even on the Clown; 2 to ...

The running was made by Kit for ... she fell at a wall, and The Clown, Bon[nie Charlie] ... light, leaving the ruck, came away b[y] ... the judge's chair in the order named— ... and a half, Twilight a middling third.

A Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, wi[th] ... Mile and a half heats.

Mr Quinn's Mountain Dew, by Mountai[n] ... (Gannon) ...
Mr Wellington's Filly, by Brian O'Lyn...
Mr Scott's Buckstone, 8st 11lb (Joseph ...

Buckstone came in first, but was d[isqualified in conse]quence of his jockey striking Gannon.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES ...

Weights for the Louth Stakes of 100... Thomastown, 11st 5lb; Little Bob, 10st ... 12lb; Fairy Saint, 10st 8lb; Mont Bl... Hart, 9st 11lb; Pelissier, 9st 2lb; ... Vagrant, 9st; Fair Play, 8st 12lb.

Cricket.

MR. MINCHIN'S ELEVEN v. S... HOLLYVILLE PARK S...

The Second Eleven of Hollyville ... afternoon of the 22nd inst., obtained ... emulating the deeds of their First E[leven] ... they have cheered in victory, or consol[ed] ... in defeat. Nor did the opportunity esc[ape] ... the toss won, than, eager for the fray, ... Shaw took their places at their wicket[s] ... Eleven, like "greyhounds in the sli[ps] ... chance; but soon they *felt* the likene[ss] ... field they ran, as Mr. Stepney hit a[t] ... cricket style, and was only disposed of ... masterly 17) by a good sharp catch at ... chance he gave), but as good men ... fell, which Mr. Fitzgerald's 19 not o[ut] ... and Hudson's 12 each proved. Nothi[ng] ... markable than the appearance of the ... and strength being altogether in fav[our] ... side; nevertheless, the School won in ... runs to spare. Annexed is the score:—

2ND ELEVEN HOLLYVILLE P[ARK].

G Stepney, c Ellis, b Goddard	...
P Shaw, c Goddard, b Ellis	...
G H Fitzgerald, not out	...
H W Geoghegan, b Goddard	...
R Hudson, b Goddard	...
H Darley, b Goddard	...
H C Geoghegan, run out	...
A Neville, b Ellis	...
T R Miller, c Mayne, b Ellis	...
W Woods, c Goddard b Ellis	...
H Grant, c Brooke, b Ellis	...
B 3, w 8, n b 2	
Total	

MR. MINCHIN'S ELEV[EN].

Mayne, C Shaw, b Fitzgerald	... 2
Codd, b Fitzgerald	... 2
Goddard, c and b Hudson	... 5
Ellis, b Fitzgerald	... 8
Hunt, b Hudson	... 0
Brooke, b Hudson	... 0
Mayne, run out	... 0
Raisin, run out	... 1
Minchin, run out	... 1
Brown, b Hudson	... 0
Whyte, not out	... 4
B 2, l b 1	... 3
Total	... 21

KINGSTOWN CLUB v. ST. COLU[MBA'S] ...

This match was played at St. Colum[ba's] ... Sept. 21, and ended in favour of the ... score was as follows:—

KINGSTOWN.

Major Ridley, b Hare	
G Kinahan, Esq, c Falls	
C J Manning, Esq, c O'Brien	
S Arthur, Esq, b Hone	
W Samuels, Esq, c Beresford	
J Studdert, Esq, b Parham	
J Murphy, Esq, c Hone	
A H Jacobs, Esq, c Hone	
Captain Armit, not out	
C O Wiley, Esq, run out	
B, 5; w, 7	
Total	

ST. COLUMBA COLL[EGE].

First Innings.

V. Hone, Esq, b Arthur	... 5
H O'Brien, Esq, c Wiley	... 8
D O'Brien, Esq, c Manning	... 11
Parham, Esq, c Studdert	... 0
Tomkins, Esq, c Ridley	... 1
B Falls, Esq, not out	... 7
J C Hare, Esq, c Wiley	... 0
F C Beresford, Esq, b Studdert	... 1
Bayly, Esq, c Atkinson	... 0
Donnelly, Esq, b Arthur	... 0
Hickman, Esq, c Wiley	... 0
B, 3	... 3
Total	... 32

A NEW READING OF THE MUTIN[Y] ... Life Guards, under the comm[and] ... has been discharged from the ... quarrelled with and beaten his wif[e] ... that this rather vigorous exercise ... led to a repetition of the offence ...

Correspondence.

POSTAL DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 26th Sept., 1860.

SIR,—It would be a great convenience to the public if the Post-office authorities would place at the Westland-row Terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, from the commencement of the new postal arrangement, on the 1st October, a bag closing five minutes before the despatch of the mail train, for the receipt of late letters for England, to be sorted on board the packets, and forwarded by the mail then being conveyed; and if a fee of 3d. was charged for this privilege, similar to that accorded to the passengers in the mail boats, it would more than pay the extra cost of this service, which, indeed, would be almost nominal.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. G.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Grafton-street, Sept. 26.

SIR,—Your excellent article on the government of the above Bank must evidently attract much attention from those interested. But, among the hundreds of shareholders resident in Ireland, there must be many, like myself, quite ignorant of what would be best for our interests. I, for one, would prefer "no opinion" on the subject until I hear from both sides; for although I quite agree with all you argue, and with the sentiments of Mr. Burke, yet I cannot imagine so great an institution as the National Bank not being governed by those who, from greater experience, know best how to advance its interests. I would, therefore, ask those shareholders whose names have many "stars" in the "report," and who are conversant with the money market, if they will give disinterested opinions on the subject, and whether, with a local Irish directory, they might be able to use to advantage the large amount of capital every day in their hands? If we find Irish capital can be as profitably used in Ireland, why not do so? As to directorship, I am sure all our local boards prove the ability of local governors.

P.S.—Would that the merchants of this city, in and out of the Corporation, did devote their attention to such subjects, to the extermination of religious and political debates, and to the greater improvement of our country.—Your obedient, &c., T. B.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the Industrial Exhibition, held at the Royal Dublin Society, in 1853, the "Mediæval Court" appeared for the first time in public, consisting of candlesticks of brass, &c., of various forms and devices, of graven and printed images for worship—"likenesses of things in Heaven, above, in the earth beneath, and in the water under the earth;" also crosses of wood and stone innumerable. That exhibition has passed away, only to be renewed, as your correspondents declare, in our modern Protestant parish churches. The first attempt to deviate from a course regular with us, and introduce such things, was made some time ago at Sandymount Church, near Dublin. The congregation disapproved, got up, and walked off. No temptation to do the like ought ever again be presented. The respectability and modesty of our old Protestant worship and houses of worship ought not to be interfered with. As for the adornments of the churches—the painted figures on the windows, the graven images to ornament the altars and the pulpits, the candlesticks and crosses of wood and stone, enough has been said for our guidance in the 95th Psalm of David, which no Protestant can be ignorant of, viz.—"Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands. They have mouths, but they speak not. Eyes have they, but they see not. They have ears, but they hear not. Noses have they, but they smell not. They have hands, but they handle not. Feet have they, but they walk not; neither speak they through their throat. *They that make them are like unto them. So is every one that trusteth in them.*"

If this be not warning, and directly applicable to the spirit of modern innovations on the simplicity of Gospel worship, the Bible is given in vain, and the second commandment written only to be reversed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "OLD TIMES."

Dublin, September 25, 1860.

Sporting.

CASHEL RACES—26TH SEPTEMBER.

SECOND DAY.

Stewards—The O'Donohue, M.P.; Laurence Waldron, M.P.; John Lanigan, M.P.; John M. Bushe, William Quinn, Southcote Mansergh, John Going, and Edmond W. Murphy, Esqrs.

Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. P. Cusack.

The weather turned out equally propitious as on Tuesday, and the sport was good. New Broom was made a great pet of by her Tipperary friends, but 11st 7lbs proved too much for her; and, good a mare as she undoubtedly is, she had to knock under to Gladiator. Buckstone came in full for a selling race, but two out of the three stewards decided on disqualifying him, on the ground of Wynne having struck Gannon, the rider of Mountain Dew, though the evidence was of a very contradictory nature. The day's sport wound up with the Hunt Plate, which The Clown won easily.

The following is a return of the running:—

Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, 33 sovs added. Three miles over the Steeplechase course.

Mr Brindley's Gladiator, by Warlike, 10st 3lb (D Meany) ... 1
Mr Wallis' New Broom, 11st 7lb (Noble) ... 2
Mr Grey's Zouave, 9st 7lb (W Cusack) ... 3

Not placed—Fair Play, 9st 5lb (Hanlon); Rhani of Jhansi, 9st 4lb (Doyle); Oyster Girl, 9st 4lb (Joe Wynne) (fell); Daniel, 9st 2lb (Donnelly); Brunette, 9st (Brodrick); Commissioner, 8st 12lb (J Meany).

Betting—2 to 1 agst New Broom; 3 to 1 agst Gladiator and Fair Play; 4 to 1 agst Zouave.

The running was made by Zouave for the first round, and he led the lot past the stand the second time, with Rhani Jhansi, Gladiator, New Broom, and Daniel following in the order named. On the last round, within a mile of home, New Broom went to the front, and carried on the running to the last wall, when Gladiator challenged, and, the weight telling on the mare, she was beaten off by three lengths; the same between second and third. W Cusack piloted Zouave, and we are glad to see him as strong as ever after his accident.

Hunt Plate of 50s sovs, 12st 7lb each. Gentlemen riders. Three miles.

Captain M'Craight's The Clown, by Freney (owner) ... 1
Mr M'Carthy's Bonnie Charlie (owner) ... 2
Mr Usher's Twilight (owner) ... 3

Not placed—Champagne (Mr James); Fencer (Mr Hartys) Kit (owner); Tearaway (Mr Phelan); Rochestown (Mr Canny.)

Betting—Even on the Clown; 2 to 1 agst Twilight.

The running was made by Kit for the first mile, when she fell at a wall, and The Clown, Bonnie Charlie, and Twilight, leaving the ruck, came away by themselves, and passed the judge's chair in the order named—The first by a length and a half, Twilight a middling third.

A Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, with selling allowances. Mile and a half heats.

Mr Quinn's Mountain Dew, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (Gannon) ... 1 w o
Mr Wellington's Filly, by Brian O'Lynn (D Wynne) ... 2 dr
Mr Scott's Buckstone, 8st 11lb (Joseph Wynne) ... dis

Buckstone came in first, but was disqualified, in consequence of his jockey striking Gannon. ... 3

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—22ND NOV.

Weights for the Louth Stakes of 100 sovs., three miles—Thomastown, 11st 5lb; Little Bob, 10st 11lb; Wee Nell, 10st 12lb; Fairy Saint, 10st 8lb; Mont Blanc, 10st 2lb; New-Court, 9st 11lb; Pelissier, 9st 2lb; Black Jack, 9st 1lb; Vagrant, 9st; Fair Play, 8st 12lb.

Cricket.

MR. MINCHIN'S ELEVEN v. SECOND ELEVEN HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL.

The Second Eleven of Hollyville Park School, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., obtained the opportunity of emulating the deeds of their First Eleven, whom so often they have cheered in victory, or occasionally mourned over in defeat. Nor did the opportunity escape, for no sooner was the toss won, than, eager for the fray, Messrs. Stepney and Shaw took their places at their wickets, and Mr. Minchin's Eleven, like "greyhounds in the slip," stood ready for a chance; but soon they *felt* the likeness, as fleetly over the field they ran, as Mr. Stepney hit all round in first-rate cricket style, and was only disposed of (when he had made a masterly 17) by a good sharp catch at short slip (the only chance he gave), but as good men succeeded as each wicket fell, which Mr. Fitzgerald's 19 not out and Messrs. Miller and Hudson's 12 each proved. Nothing could be more remarkable than the appearance of the two Elevens, size, age, and strength being altogether in favour of Mr. Minchin's side; nevertheless, the School won in one inning, with 49 runs to spare. Annexed is the score:—

2ND ELEVEN HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL.

G Stepney, c Ellis, b Goddard	17
P Shaw, c Goddard, b Ellis	5
G H Fitzgerald, not out	19
H W Geoghegan, b Goddard	2
R Hudson, b Goddard	12
H Darley, b Goddard	0
H C Geoghegan, run out	5
A Neville, b Ellis	1
T R Miller, c Mayne, b Ellis	12
W Woods, c Goddard b Ellis	0
H Grant, c Brooke, b Ellis	4
B 8, w 8, n b 2	13
Total	90

MR. MINCHIN'S ELEVEN.

P Mayne, C Shaw, b Fitzgerald	3	b Hudson	2
—Codd, b Fitzgerald	2	run out	5
W Goddard, c and b Hudson	5	b Fitzgerald	0
H Ellis, b Fitzgerald	2	b Hudson	0
H Hunt, b Hudson	0	b Hudson	1
—Brooke, b Hudson	0	c Darley, b Hudson	0
C Mayne, run out	0	b Hudson	0
Raisin, run out	1	c Neville, b Fitzgerald	2
G Minchin, run out	1	b Hudson	2
H Brown, b Hudson	0	c b Hudson	1
Whyte, not out	4	not out	3
B 2, l b 1	3	B 2	2
Total	21	Total	20

KINGSTOWN CLUB v. ST. COLUMBA COLLEGE.

This match was played at St. Columba College, on Friday, Sept. 21, and ended in favour of the Kingstown Club. The score was as follows:—

KINGSTOWN.

Major Ridley, b Hare	3
G Kinahan, Esq, c Falls	10
C J Manning, Esq, c O'Brien	47
S Arthur, Esq, b Hone	0
W Samuels, Esq, c Beresford	7
J Studdert, Esq, b Parham	23
J Murphy, Esq, c Hone	8
A H Jacobs, Esq, c Hone	1
Captain Armit, not out	4
C O Wiley, Esq, run out	1
B, 5; w, 7	12
Total	110

ST. COLUMBA COLLEGE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Hone, Esq, b Arthur		5	not out	37
H O'Brien, Esq, c Wiley		8	run out	1
D O'Brien, Esq, c Manning		11	c Wiley	21
Parham, Esq, c Studdert		0	c Wiley	8
W Tomkins, Esq, c Ridley		1	run out	1
B Falls, Esq, not out		7	c Wiley	4
J C Hare, Esq. c Wiley		0	b before w	0
F C Beresford, Esq, b Studdert		1	b Arthur	0
Bayly, Esq, c Atkinson		0	c Studdert	0
W Donnelly, Esq, b Arthur		0	b Studdert	3
Hickman, Esq, c Wiley		0	b Arthur	0
B, 3		3	B, 14; w, 1	15
Total		32	Total	87

A NEW READING OF THE MUTINY ACT.—A man of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Martyn, has been discharged from the regiment for having quarrelled with and beaten his wife. It is to be hoped that this rather vigorous exercise of authority will not lead to a repetition of the offence in another corps.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held yesterday, at the company's offices, 43, Dame-street—

JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the chairman requested him to read the directors' report as follows:—

The directors, in submitting their report for the past half year, have pleasure in again being in a position to congratulate the proprietors on the favourable result of the half-year's working, as also on the steady increasing yield of the mine.

On referring to Mr. Barnes' report it will be observed that an improvement has taken place in the thirty fathom level west, which is showing symptoms of changing to a coppery character, and that one hundred and fifty tons of the best copper pyrites had already been taken from that point; and the prospect of a continuance of this more valuable ore being considered favourable. It will also be perceived that two very valuable improvements are in course of completion, which will afford increased facilities for bringing the ores to the surface, namely—the erection of a new engine house, and the preparation of the forge shaft for laying on the underlay to draw by waggon direct from the bottom.

Your directors, after the most careful inquiries in England and Scotland, with respect to the best mode of shipping the ore at Arklow, are getting a first-class steam barge constructed at the Iron Shipbuilding and Engineering Works in Belfast, expressly for this purpose.

This barge will be completed and ready for use before the expiration of the present month, and by means of it they hope the shipping of ore will for the future be effected more expeditiously than heretofore, and at a reduced cost.

Since the last meeting, Mr. Edward Wright, one of your directors, who hitherto acted as secretary, has been obliged to resign that office, feeling, from the pressure of his own business, that he could not continue to devote that time and attention which the nature of its duties required: he will, however, retain the treasurership and his seat at the board. The directors having issued advertisements for a secretary, selected Mr. H. A. Cruise for that office. This change entails no additional expense on the company, and the directors think it but right to state that since Mr. Cruise's election his attention and performance of all the duties connected with this office has so far given the directors entire satisfaction.

The nett profit for the half year amounts to £14,8[illegible] 11s 11d. Of this sum 2½ per cent., £372 2s 3d, has been added to the indemnity fund against bad debts, and the directors recommend to the meeting to declare a dividend of £2 12s 6d per share, free of income tax, to be paid on the [illegible] day of October next, which will leave the sum of £1,887 [illegible] [illegible]d to be added to the surplus fund.

The directors further beg to remark that during the last half year they have realised the smalls, which heretofore remained to the credit of the half years, September 1853, March 1854, and September 1854, and by which there has been again on the estimates of each of these half years, as appears more in detail in the accounts now submitted, to amount in the whole to £1,667 18s 11d, which also, with the gain on the half years September 1859 and March 1860, of £437 7s 6d, is carried to the surplus fund.

In compliance with the undertaking given by your chairman at the last half-yearly meeting, notice has been issued that the meeting held this day would, immediately after the ordinary business of the half-yearly meeting shall have been transacted, be made special for the purpose of considering the expediency of subdividing the £5 shares of the company into five shares of £1 each. The directors, feeling this to be a matter so important and deserving of the fullest consideration, wish to leave it entirely in the hands of the proprietors, and will only add that should they (the proprietors) come to the determination so to subdivide the shares the directors anticipate no difficulty in carrying out such determination.

JOHN BARTON, Chairman.
H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.

The Secretary then read the resident secretary's report as follows:—

The various operations have in this period been prosecuted with energy and regularity, and the principal levels further extended, while all other important points of the work have been steadily carried forward.

NORTH MINE.

All the levels have continued to advance on the lode, in ore affording an equally good prospect as heretofore. The 45 fathom level, east, has varied a little in proportion during the half year, but is at present looking extremely well.

The new western shaft has reached a depth of 11 fathoms under the 60 fathom level, and is proceeding through the lode. The sinking under the 60 is now down 21½ fathoms, and has carried with it a vein of ore of uniform good quality. During the progress of this sinking, we have observed the lode has taken a less underlay than it has over the 60, and that this change of angle will throw the end of the deep 56 crosscut about two fathoms from its line of intersection; we shall, therefore, put the crosscut a short distance further, and if we meet with the lode here, we shall be enabled much more speedily to complete this communication from the 60, thereby opening up a large extent of oreground for future production, and draining the North Mine under that level. We expect to hole the east end of the 60 fathom level to the new eastern whim shaft in about a month from this date.

In the 30 fathom level west, we have found the lode showing symptoms of changing to a coppery character, and have taken about 150 tons of coppery pyrites from this point; and it is satisfactory to state the prospect of a continuance of this more valuable ore is favourable.

The total length now opened on the north mine is 2[illegible] fathoms, and all the level ends are advanced a considerable distance beyond the different points of excavation.

OLD MINE.

We have pressed forward our workings at the 18, 33, and 56 fathom levels; and, although our quantity here has been somewhat less than in the previous half year, we have fair expectation of future large production from these levels. The forge shaft is now being prepared for laying rails on the underlay, and for drawing, by waggon, direct from the bottom, which we expect will be a very important improvement and advantage. In conjunction with this shaft and the eastern whim shaft (North Mine), the 30 inch engine is being moved to a point commanding both. A new engine house has been built during the half year; a new boiler, cylinder, and other necessary additions to the engine brought on the mine; and in about two months we expect to effect increased facilities for bringing the ores to the surface from the eastern workings.

POND LODE.

The levels here have yielded fairly as to proportion of the coppery and ordinary pyrites, and we have felt the benefit of stopes raised in previous half years. We are about opening ground at the 30 fathom level for future production. Our quantity of coppery pyrites raised from the different parts of the mine has been increased; and if the recent improvement in the 30 fathom level (North Mine) continues, we may expect future equally good results.

SEARCHES FOR COPPER ORE.

We have now extended the west end of the 56 fathom level 39 fathoms beyond all former workings, and at this point have driven across the lode 4½ fathoms without reaching the south wall. The lode, though full of small strings of ore, is still poor; it is, however, advisable to persevere in this trial further west, and again crosscut at 20 or 30 fathoms, should the present indications continue. This work is being done at a comparatively small outlay.

The machinery, pitwork, shafts, and levels are all in a good state of efficiency; and our general working position is in a sound and substantial state of production.

I have no feature of moment to direct attention to in addition to the foregoing details; and, in conclusion, I have great pleasure in expressing my confidence in the continued well-doing of the mine.

EDWARD BARNES, Resident Director.

The Chairman then said he had to move the first resolution—viz., "That the reports just read, and the statement of accounts," be adopted. In addition, however, he had to call their attention to the advantages which accrued to the mines since the last half-yearly meeting. The first was one which should be attributed to their landlords, the Hibernian Mining Company, who, at considerable expense, had extended the pier at the harbour and deepened the water therein, whereby they had been enabled to ship the ore with more facility, and saving a considerable cost. They had also given them a new shipping floor, on which they were to build a store. In addition to these advantages their company had added a new bridge across a small estuary there. Besides, they had added a weighing machine. All these circumstances, in connection with the tramway to the quay, would enable them to concentrate their shipping operations. Another great advantage to which he should allude was the purchase of a steam-tug, which enabled them to transport the ore in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. They had also made considerable additions to their timber and iron stores, which, of course, caused a large sum to be carried to the debit of the stores' account. He felt great satisfaction in being able to state that in disposing of the small pyrites, they had realised a considerable profit over the estimate of former half years. These sums would be an addition to the surplus fund of their capital account, and enable them to carry on the business of the mines in the most efficient manner; it would enable them to lay in their stores on the best terms, and also enable them to pay for the steamer referred to, the cost of which would be about £1,000. It would also give an opportunity to sink a new shaft, should the proprietors think it for the advantage of the company to sink one. That, however, would depend upon circumstances, especially upon the landlords reducing the royalty. It was also gratifying to be able to state that there were no claims upon the company during the past half year for bad debts. The demand for pyrites was steady and good. Under all these circumstances he could not but congratulate them upon the prospects of the mines. Should any gentleman present require information on any point arising out of the reports or the accounts, he would be happy to afford it.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wright, and carried without dissent.

The Chairman then proposed the next resolution, to the effect "That a dividend at the rate of £2 12s 6d per share, free of income-tax, should be paid," which was also seconded and adopted.

The general business of the meeting being now transacted, it resolved itself into a special one, to consider the propriety of subdividing the present £5 shares of the company into five shares of £1 each.

The Chairman said the only observation he had to make upon this question was, that the directors considered it so important that they came to the conclusion it should be left to the proprietary of themselves. They did not bring it forward as a board question, but left it to be decided by the gentlemen assembled.

Mr. James Haughton observed that he believed the proposition had been made by a single individual.

Mr. Wright said the proposal had been made at the last meeting by Mr. Nathaniel Hone, who was not present, but who had deputed him to act as his proxy. He should say that he coincided with Mr. Hone as to the propriety of making this change. It was, of course, an old adage, that they ought to let well enough alone, but it should be recollected that it was not their intention to do anything which would affect the mine. The step proposed would neither increase nor decrease its value in any way. It was simply a matter of bookkeeping, whether they should leave the shares as they stood, or subdivide them to £1 shares. He was induced to favour the alteration proposed from the fact that the shares were of too high a value in the market, and, in consequence, that the distribution of them was not as great as it would be. Were the change effected the proprietary would then become larger, and the company would have less the appearance of a monopoly. There would, also, be more traffic and interchange with the shares, for when a person wished either to buy or sell, he could then do so more readily than now. As Mr. Hone was one of the largest shareholders, owning, as he believed, 266 shares, he could have no motive personally in making this proposal, especially as he believed he had never yet sold one of his shares; but he considered this step advisable, and he, Mr. Wright, agreed with him. Mr. Wright concluded by moving that the £5 shares be subdivided into shares of £1 each, and that the qualification for directors be 250 shares.

Dr. Atkinson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Smith said he entertained no doubt that the change would be for the advantage of the company.

Mr. Thomas Hone, Mr. M'Dowell, and some others also spoke in favour of the change, and after some discussion the resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Wright suggested that the directors should have the power to fix the number of days during which the books should be closed before each half year. At present the rule was that they should be closed ten days. He would propose that they should be closed any number of days not exceeding twenty, which was the number at present limited by law. The suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas Hone was then moved to the second chair. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Barton, and the meeting separated.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the society was held yesterday—

Mr. W. CADE in the chair.

The Secretary read the accounts of the past three months, and also laid before the meeting the following comparative table, which shows the great progress the society has made, and the great pecuniary benefits which it bestows on its members—Joint Stock Branch of the Society—Sums lent for the quarter ending 1st of October in each year, respectively:—1854, £60; 1855, £380; 1856, £755; 1857, £930; 1858, £988; 1859, £1,362; 1860, £1,710.

The President, Mr. Carey, handed in the following subscriptions:—From Messrs. Bewley and Evans, per Mr. Draper, £15; Messrs. Busby, £5; Mr. Bolger, William-street, £2 2s.; Ringsend Bottle Works, £2 2s.; Mr. Kehoe, Queen-street, 10s.; Mr. Holdright, North King-street, 10s.; Mr. Kenny, Nag's-head, 10s.; Alderman L. Reynolds, and Mr. Dunne, Arran-quay, 10s. each.

The President also handed in the subscription of Mr. Maguire, of Meath-street, and 10s. from a "friend to the cause." He moved a warm vote of thanks to these gentlemen, which, having been seconded by Mr. Nixon, was unanimously carried.

Mr. M'Gowan handed in, from the firm of John Jameson and Sons, the sum of £10 10s, from their salesmen; Mr. Quirk, £1; Mr. James Dwyer, Abbey-street, 10s; Mr. Hugh Reilly, Denzille-street, 10s; from the neighbourhood of Golden Bridge, £1 11s 6d; Mr. M'Cormack, Blackrock, £1 12s 6d.

Mr. Carey called attention to articles which appeared in the *Era* newspaper, of a complimentary character to the Dublin Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Society, and moved a vote of thanks to the editor.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. M'Gowan, was passed *nem. con.*

The meeting then separated.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

JOHN NORWOOD, Esq., V.C., in the chair.

There were present—Messrs. Thomas Arkins, G. Thorp, J. Carrick, J. M'Cann, Thomas Cosgrave, Thos. Dixon, J.P.; W. Graham, M. Flanagan, Thomas Dooley, H. Ingram, J. M. Hyndman, B. Norwood, J.P.; Captain Lindsay, D.L., J.P.; and Dr. D. F. Brady.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on Saturday last, 1,564; admitted during the week, 79; born, 1; discharged, 59; died, 5; remaining on 22nd instant, 1,580.

It was moved by Mr. Dooley, and seconded by Mr. Ingram—"That all the officers of the house, whose salaries do not exceed £20 per annum, receive per week, in addition to their present rations, a quarter pound of tea and a pound of sugar."

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Dixon dissented.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Hyndman, seconded by Mr. Ingram, and passed—"That this board grant a gratuity to each of their relieving-officers of £10, for the year ending 25th March, 1861, in consequence of the increased price of provisions."

Mr. Dixon opposed the resolution.

The board then adjourned.

KILKENNY RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

On Monday a meeting of the Directors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway took place at Waterford, Mr. Smithwick and Mr. Tidmarsh attending from Kilkenny, and Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Power from the former county. A conference of a very satisfactory kind took place on the occasion with the Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, after which Mr. Delahunty was empowered to meet the English shareholders of the Waterford and Kilkenny Company, at the adjourned meeting in London, on Friday, and make all arrangements, with their concurrence, for conveying the proposed leasing of the working of the line to the Waterford and Limerick Company.

We are glad to learn, on the best authority, that the contractor for the Kilkenny Junction line has intimated to Mr. Hemans, the chief engineer, his readiness to proceed with the works. Mr. Hemans, accordingly, will lose no time in concluding the preliminary arrangements—*Moderator*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The state of Italy continues critical in the extreme. The quarrel between Garibaldi and Cavour—which had up to this time been maintained within due bounds—has now assumed a decidedly hostile character towards Piedmont, in consequence of the open encouragement given by the Dictator to the Mazzinian party. Garibaldi went on the 17th to Palermo, and there installed M. Saffi as Dictator, M. Saffi, one of the most devoted adherents of Mazzini, and a worse enemy to Italy by far than Austria and even France. The appointment of Saffi and the letter inserted in the official journal of Naples—which I yesterday transmitted to you—can hardly be considered in any other light than as a symptom of open rupture with Piedmont, and it will require all the tact and sagacity of Cavour to prevent its leading to painful extremities. The *Opinione* of Turin, well-known to be the organ of the Premier, publishes, however, in its number of the 21st, an article which cannot but add fuel to the flames. The publication of this effusion at this juncture is, undoubtedly, very indiscreet, as its only effect will be to throw Garibaldi more entirely into the arms of the Mazzinians. It runs thus:—

"Italy has effected her national revolution under the direction of the government of Victor Emmanuel, but she abhors such steps as would threaten to compromise her cause; she repels whoever would provoke a rupture with France, because she appreciates all the importance of the French alliance, and of the concord existing between the two nations; she repels all communion with those who would excite revolutions elsewhere, because, if she has been enabled to unite her different states into one, it has been because she has given Europe guarantees of order; nor will she provoke a general war, because it would be prejudicial to her cause and to Italian unity, which is on the point of being completed. It is time to have done with fictions. A party which, knowing that nothing can be done in Italy except by the name of Victor Emmanuel, has provisionally, as Nicotera says, accepted it, but endeavours to draw Garibaldi over to its side. But the nation has its eyes wide open; it admires Garibaldi because he is the soldier of the nation and not the soldier of a sect. When Garibaldi declared that he would go to Rome, he was not aware of the late events near Ancona; he will now probably re-consider the question. Should he still persist in his former opinion, it would be a great misfortune, but the nation would not hesitate to rally round the Government."

The presence of Victor Emmanuel at Naples might possibly have expelled the extraordinary infatuation under which Garibaldi seems to labour, but his departure for the South is not confirmed. Perhaps he doubts his power over the mind of his great subject, and hence is naturally unwilling to compromise his authority and dignity by finding his orders and his advice equally slighted. If Garibaldi perseveres in his intentions, and the proclamation he has just addressed to the Palermitans shows that they have undergone no change since the publication of the letter in which he announced his determination not to pronounce the annexation of Southern to Northern Italy until he could do so from the summit of the Quirinal, an armed collision between his forces and those of Piedmont can scarcely be avoided, the more so as there is no love between the Piedmontese generals and the champion of Italy. In this proclamation he thanks the people of Palermo for the trust they have reposed in him, and then proceeds to say:—

"You have done well not to call for an annexation which I declare ill-timed; you have thus shown that you possessed Italian wisdom. That annexation would have subjected us to diplomacy, and consequently chained us once more. A few days ago, at Naples, I was again solicited on behalf of annexation. But I tell you that beyond the Volturno there are still brethren of ours in irons; so long I declare that as long as there are brethren to set free, we will fight for them. People of Palermo, people of the barricades, I once more thank you for not believing those who represented me as a double dealer; I am the best friend of Italy and of Victor Emmanuel. Believe in Victor Emmanuel who is the only representative of the Italian cause."

This is a real cause of the engineer hoist on his own petard—instead of Victor Emmanuel using Garibaldi as a catspaw, Garibaldi uses the name of his Sovereign to carry out a policy in diametrical opposition with his wishes and his interests. It argues no small blindness in Garibaldi not to perceive that it is for the interest of Italy to rest for the present, and organise her strength, previous to making a fresh effort.

According to a telegram received from Naples in the course of the afternoon the Ministry had felt great indignation at the publication of Garibaldi's anti-Cavourian letter in the official paper, and that they had given in their resignation. This step had not, it appears, opened the eyes of the Dictator to the scandal and folly of his conduct. He had appointed a M. Conforti to form a new Cabinet. Later advices also state that the new pro-dictator in Sicily is not Aurelio Saffi but one Mordini, who is, however, to resign it as soon as Saffi arrives. The *Patrie* gives an important item of news—that 5,000 men are about to embark at Leghorn for Sicily, where they will be employed in carrying out the annexation in spite of Garibaldi. This is something very like a crisis.

The *Prussian Weekly Journal*, a ministerial organ, publishes an article bearing the title of "Coblentz and Warsaw," in which it seems to attach considerable importance to the approaching interview between the Prince Regent and the Queen of England, insisting particularly (although it is not easy to see why) on the fact of Lord J. Russell accompanying her Majesty. On the other hand, the article endeavours to diminish the signification of the interview of Warsaw, and especially in what concerns the relations between Prussia and Russia. The *Cologne Gazette*, remarking on the article in question, says:—

"According to the Prussian journal, the interest of the Warsaw interview consists in the reconciliation of Russia and Austria being, in fact, a Hungarian and Polish question, arising out of the Italian one. It appears to think, also, that there is a certain solidarity between Russian and Prussian interests relative to Poland, in consequence of the Duchy of Posen. We are not of that opinion. The Posen question is a very secondary one for Prussia, as a tenth part of the Prussian army would be sufficient to put down any insurrection in that territory. The Prussian organ concludes by saying that no one can conceal from himself the insecurity of an alliance with Russia, as concessions made to her by France, in the East, would always lead the other way. It says, and very justly, that the whole Prussian nation attaches great importance to a political understanding between Prussia and England. That is very true, but no one can pretend the same thing for Russia or Austria, and we beg the *Weekly Journal* and its friends not to forget that this is the general feeling in Prussia."

In the world of letters and erudition great sensation has been created here by a work just published by one of the few ripe scholars that France can boast of—M. Eichoff, Inspector of the University. His name is well known in the classic precincts of our great seats of learning, and not less so in Germany, where erudition fully keeps pace with the march of progress, so destructive elsewhere to all that is not concerned to lucre, by his comparisons between the poets of Greece and Rome. His new work is a comparison between the Indian epic, the "Ramayana" of Valmeeki, with the epic poetry of the ancients, illustrated by means of a French translation and imitations in Latin verse. All scholars will thank me for drawing attention to this valuable addition to classic literature and philology, which fairly entitles its author to take rank by the side of Bopp and Wilson among the *savants* of the day.

The Imperial speech at Algiers would hardly require comment but for the remarkable definition of war which his Majesty has put forth, and which has created great sensation. War, we have it on the highest authority, is both a scourge and a blessing, or a means of "redemption," and, "in our hands it can only be the latter." The theory is not a new one. Europe is already aware, on the same authority, that "France only goes to war to promote civilisation and liberty." Hence the Italian war last year—hence the constant warfare in Algeria. It was exclusively for the benefit of the Italians that the Emperor went to war last year. Only sour critics will remember Nice and Savoy. In Algeria the case is just the same. It is for their own advantage that they are periodically treated to a lesson in civilisation by means of razzias and other convincing methods readily resorted to by the French army. Bedouins ought to be profoundly grateful to the Emperor of the French for pointing out the obligations under which they labour. They are shot down, bayoneted, driven from their homes by the French Zouaves, but it is all for the purpose of redeeming them; so they really do not know what is good for them, if they venture to complain. What makes the declaration more important in a European point of view is the fact that not very long ago M. Edmund About, in a pamphlet which Germany has not yet forgotten, urged the necessity of civilising the Germanic races, who are so blind as not to perceive the beauties of Imperial policy. The fact of the Emperor venturing on an indirect praise of war as a means of "redemption" has an importance in the present state of Europe which cannot be overlooked.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Charles Frodsham, F.R.A.S., the eminent chronometer maker of the Strand, London (author and manufacturer of the new series construction of watches, and clockmaker to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen), the Grand Gold Medal of Merit, in testimony of his services rendered to Russia by the supply of so many accurate chronometers, which have facilitated and contributed so much to the success of the Great Russian Survey. Mr. Frodsham, amongst other medals, possesses the Grand Gold Medal of Honour, awarded to him by the Emperor of the French in 1855, for the remarkable superiority of his manufactures.

STATE OF ITALY.

A letter from Turin, dated the 22nd of September, says:—

"Our political world is greatly agitated. The great split between Count Cavour and Garibaldi, which up to yesterday was officially concealed, is now made public by Garibaldi himself. His letter to M. Brusco has been published in the official journal of Naples; and, as if that were not enough, the Dictator has publicly avowed the existing disagreement, as well by a manifesto issued to the people of Palermo as by a speech from the balcony of the Royal Palace.

"The appointment of M. Mordini as pro-Dictator has proved again the firm intention of the Dictator not to have anything to do with Count Cavour. M. Mordini is a Tuscan, who, when still very young, took part in the movement of 1849. He was a member of Guerrazzi's Ministry at that period; he then emigrated, but remained in close connection with the Mazzini party. Last year, when the vote took place in the Tuscan Assembly for the annexation to Piedmont, M. Mordini was one of the three members who voted against it.

"M. Sirtori, appointed pro-Dictator at Naples, is a Lombard, formerly a priest, who has exchanged his surplice for a sword, and was one of the defenders of Venice. He always belonged to the advanced party, without, however, being a Mazzinian. He is now a general and pro-Dictator at Naples.

"What we cannot understand is, that Garibaldi should have offered the pro-Dictatorship at Naples to the Marquis Trivulzio-Pallavicini, who accepted it and left for Naples three days since to assume the post. How is this sudden change to be explained?

"The Sicilian Ministry is entirely anti-annexationist, and the Mazzinian elements are not wanting there. The arrival of Mazzini himself at Naples is announced, but it requires confirmation. Three days ago Mazzini was at Parma, and talked of going to Genoa to make some stay there.

"The great game is being played between Cavour and Garibaldi. It is presumed that within another fortnight one or the other must disappear from the political arena in Italy if this unhappy country is to be spared the horrors of civil war. Garibaldi is at the present moment at the height of popularity; he can dispose of an army of 50,000 men. Public opinion is blindly devoted to him. On the other hand, Count Cavour is strong in the confidence of Parliament; his popularity has not yet forsaken him. Piedmont, properly speaking, defends him, and Turin especially.

"We have little news to-day from the actual seat of war. The operations are confined to the siege of Ancona. It is now said that M. Quatrebarbes and General Lamoriciere intend to make a desperate resistance.

"Our loss at Castel Fidardo amounts to 1,000 killed and wounded; 15 officers were placed *hors de combat*, three of them superior officers.

"The Minister of Public Works is negociating with an English company to establish a line of steamers between Genoa and Naples. Now that the telegraphic wires are broken, the want of frequent communication between the north and south of the Peninsula is severely felt, and the Government is acting wisely in endeavouring to establish it.

"The postal tariff between the two countries, which was enormous, is to be reduced to the same footing as in Sardinia.

"The anxiety felt respecting the political situation is very great, and to-day the funds fell enormously."

The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday's date publishes the following in prominent type:—

"All eyes are now turned towards the citadel of Ancona; in fact, it is there that the final and decisive struggle must take place, of which the battle at Castel Fidardo was the prelude, between General Lamoriciere and the Piedmontese forces.

"The issue of the struggle must soon take place, if our information is correct.

"It is announced that the siege batteries of General Cialdini have made a breach in the south side of the walls of the town, and that consequently the assault will be given very soon. This news bears date the 22nd of September. The fire was opened on the 18th against the fortress by six frigates—the Marie-Adelaide, the Victor Emmanuel, the Carlo-Alberto, the San-Michele, the Governolo, and the Costituzione. It is true that, after a bombardment of nine hours, which was vigorously replied to by the citadel, Admiral Persano being informed that General Cialdini was not yet ready for the assault, ceased firing, to spare the city as much as possible. Doubtless the bombardment has been resumed, but the *Corriere Mercantile*, which publishes these details, does not mention how long the suspension lasted. The advices from Turin do not mention the opening of a breach, but simply announce that the siege artillery had been landed before Ancona."

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi to the inhabitants of Palermo:—

"The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in face of those who bombarded their city, have shown themselves recently equally regardless of fear in face of corrupt men, who want to lead them astray.

"They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the regeneration of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests, and you replied like a people who felt its own dignity, and placed confidence in the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel.'

"At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the great family bond between free men and those who are still slaves of the same country.

"At Palermo annexation was demanded that I might not pass the Straits. At Naples it is demanded that I may not cross the Vulturnus. But as long as there are chains to be broken in Italy I will follow my course or bury my bones there.

"I leave you Mordini as pro-Dictator, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have yet to thank you, as well as the brave national militia, for the faith you have placed in me and in the destinies of our country. "GARIBALDI.

"Palermo, Sept. 17, 1860."

A letter from Genoa, dated 22nd of September, gives the following account of Garibaldi's sudden visit to Palermo:—

"Advices from Palermo inform us that on the 17th Garibaldi paid an unexpected visit to Palermo. He arrived there on board the Electrique, a Neapolitan steamer, and immediately proceeded to the Palace, passing through the high street Toledo, where he was at once recognised by the crowd. The general, followed by the people, who assembled beneath the Palace windows, appeared upon the balcony, and addressed them in the following words, which I copy from the *Rimovimento*:—

"'People of Palermo, with whom I have shared fatigues, perils, and glory, I am once more among you. Your memory is dear to me, and whatever part of the world I may be in I will always think of you.

"'Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy.

"'They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which would have bound us hand and foot. There would have been brothers beyond the Vulturnus with chains on their ankles. People of Palermo, I thank you in the name of Italy for your resistance. I love Italy and Victor Emmanuel. No one is a greater friend than myself of Victor Emmanuel, the representative of Italy. You despised their counsels, and I thank you for it, you invincible people of the 'barricades!'"

"The general afterwards held a review, and re-embarked again at dusk.

"A decree, signed by Garibaldi, and countersigned by all the Ministers, is published in the *Official Gazette* of Naples, proclaiming the Sardinian statute."

The Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy has been conferred upon General Cialdini.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 21st inst., contains the following important article:—

"Leipsic, Sept. 20.

"When the Italian question was under discussion by the German National Union at Coburg on the 5th inst., the second day of its sittings, information came through a telegram that a fresh cession of territory to France had undoubtedly been stipulated by Piedmont. Professor Giacomo Lignana, of Bologna, a member of the Italian Parliament, who was present at the sitting, gave then and there the assurance that no such agreement for ceding more territory to France was in existence; and, considering that his own feelings were outraged by such a report, immediately telegraphed to the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris, Signor Nigra, to know what truth there was in the matter. After a few hours, though too late for communication to the meeting, a telegram from the Ambassador declared the news of any fresh cession to be pure fiction. Some days later, however, Lignani received from the same Ambassador, Nigra, a letter, in which the writer deliberately, and with Count Cavour's sanction, denied categorically not only the existence of any such treaty, but even the possibility of any further cession to France. We are enabled to publish this letter:—

"'I have communicated your yesterday's despatch to Count Cavour. He authorises me in his name and in the most positive manner, to contradict the absurd rumour spread throughout Europe, that there exists between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris a secret convention, having for its object a fresh territorial cession on the part of Sardinia to France. The words of Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, are of sufficient authority to render it unnecessary for me to add any fresh assurance; but if you think that after such a declaration a further one by me would be of any value, I will herewith give you it in the most perfect and definite manner. In my former position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Turin, and in my present capacity as the Ambassador of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor Napoleon, I have been called upon since the Crimean war to take part in all the negociations having reference to the Italian question. I now say to you with absolute certainty, that in those negotiations the question has never concerned any cession save that of Savoy and Nice. Whosoever asserts the contrary calumniates both the Emperor Napoleon, the King Victor Emmanuel, and his highly esteemed Minister. The new stipulation represented to exist is a mere fiction of Italy's enemies, and the documents circulated in Europe upon that subject are fabricated and absurd. For the rest you must know my personal conviction, and will believe me when I declare to you that I would never represent a Government in whose political programme the cession of even the smallest portion of Italian soil should be contained.—Your friend,

"'CONSTANTINO NIGRA,
"'Ambassador at Paris.

"'Paris, Sept. 18.'

"Respecting the authenticity of this letter, so important at the present time, and of which we have been empowered by Signor Lignana to make whatever use we please, there can be no doubt, since it is lying before us in the original. It especially contradicts the statement in the *Times* that a few days ago everything had been arranged between Turin and Paris for an additional cession of territory to France.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT ANCONA.

TURIN, WEDNESDAY.—The following despatch has been received here, dated Sinigaglia, 23rd instant. The cannonade against the fortress of Ancona and its approaches commenced at midnight. The fleet participated at a late hour. Another despatch states that the firing continued, but at intervals. The Vernolo has been to Trieste.

GARIBALDI AND COUNT CAVOUR.

The *Daily News* thinks that a mediation, if not an agreement—is possible between Garibaldi and Cavour, who are each striving for the same ends—the independence and greatness of their country; but it is otherwise with the fanatics who are raising their heads at Naples—men who, while dreamingly contemplating a republic, are really preparing the way for a French pretender.

GENERAL GOYON AND THE POPE.

General Goyon has issued an order of the day declaring his resolution to defend the Pope to the last.

The *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent remarks that, the General well knows that, were he in danger of an attack, one touch of the telegraph wires would send, if needed, 300,000 men to his aid.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 26.—In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, M. Lichtenfels spoke in the defence of the proposition of the minority. He principally opposed the re-establishment of the former constitution of Hungary, by which, he said, the union of the empire would be endangered. He also stated that the adoption of the proposition of the majority would lower Austria to the rank of a second-rate Power. Count Hartig was of opinion that both propositions were not sufficiently explicit. He agreed with neither, and, therefore, read a programme, drawn up in twelve articles, as an intermediate proposition.

THE FRENCH ARMS AT ROME.

In General Goyon's order of the day, on resuming the command of the French garrison at Rome, he says:—"Called on afresh and under circumstances still more serious than before, to protect the interests of Catholicism in the person of the Holy Father who is the most legitimate and highest representative, and to guarantee the security of the Holy City, which is the seat of it, we shall all be equal to this fine mission, and really, if necessary, to make every sacrifice for its accomplishment. Our forces have been increased, in order to meet the requirements of our situation." The French journals publish the Pope's reply to General De Noue, on the occasion of the officers of the 62nd French Infantry being presented to his Holiness. He said, "The Church stands not in need of man's help, in support of her spiritual sovereignty, but since it has pleased God that for the free exercise of her spiritual sovereignty, she should also possess temporal power, it is this latter power that you are called on to defend in its integrity.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent mentions as a rumour that an envoy from Rome has arrived in Paris with the Papal *ultimatum*, to the effect that, if France does not interfere to prevent the further progress of the Piedmontese troops, he will leave Rome forthwith.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW AT WARSAW

The *Herald*, referring to the approaching Imperial interview at Warsaw, cannot regard it as menacing to the constitutional liberties of Europe. Both Russia and Austria have enough to do at home without provoking a war of opinion, and Prussia, as the chief defence of Germany against despotism and revolution, is not likely willingly to alienate her most reliable buckler, the sympathies of German liberalism.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The United States steamer Fulton, with advices from New York to 15th, arrived off the Needles at 12-45.

GREAT FAILURE IN BRAZIL.

The advices by the French mail mention the failure, at Rio de Janeiro, of the house of Mello E. Souga, the great hide and cattle dealers. The liabilities are said to amount to £488,000 sterling. It was proposed to pay in full by instalments without interest, extending over three years and nine months. The principal creditors are the banks and native capitalists.

The *Times* says it is not understood that any foreign houses will be deeply affected.

THE CORN TRADE.

Another failure took place yesterday in the corn trade that of Mr. Thomas Nokes, of West Thurrock Mills, near Gray's Essex, with liabilities of about £20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Post* points out the unsatisfactory result of the late extra judicial inquiry into the Road murder.

The *Times* says a conviction is entertained that the Government will be forced to recede on the question of subjecting rupee paper to the income-tax.

The estate of Peter Brown, carpet warehouseman, of Basinghall-street, shows 15s in the pound.

The value of the bullion expected to arrive at Southampton from Mexico in the course of a few days is estimated at £940,000 sterling.

The storm of Monday night appears to have been very severe on the eastern and southern coast, and several distressing shipwrecks are reported.

The grand jury of Middlesex have found a true bill against Major Ebrington, 10th Hussars, and Captain Ebrington, Worcester Militia, for an aggravated assault on Captain Finney, 4th Middlesex Militia.

The *Chronicle* in a second edition yesterday, having reported that Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., had not been lost on board the Lady Elgin, says this morning, that unhappily there can be no doubt as to the calamity. Mr. Stansell, the conductor of Mr. Ingram's paper mills at Ludwater, and Mr. John Cassell, both recognised the body, and had it placed in spirits and sent to New York, from whence it will be borne to England. The body of Mr. Ingram's son had not been recovered at the day of the latest account. Mr. Ingram had retired to rest, and evidently in the alarm had hastened to dress himself, as he was found with his shirt and socks on.

The *Times* and *Chronicle* praise the firmness and determination of the Duke of Newcastle in dealing with the Orangemen in Canada.

The *Herald* condemns Orange displays, whether in Canada or Ulster.

It is reported that Victor Hugo is at Naples.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, says that Cialdini's invasion of the Papal dominions appears to be disapproved of by a considerable portion of the French public, and they do not much like the idea of their famous Zouave General having been beaten by an Italian leader.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Elizabeth Cann, from Miramichi; Malvina, London.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Cassimere, from Sulina; Bella, Constantinople; Pamelia Flood, New York; Sarah, Labradore; Robert, Ibraila.

Sailed—Orion, London; Johanna, Bristol; Oriente, London.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—It is not often that I intimate a total dearth of political news from this capital, but we are quite on a par with Londoners today in our amount of public intelligence. We have various matters of individual interest, and as most of them bear on the question of the hour, you must content yourself therewith. The adventures of General Antony Schmidt occupy the *Journal de Savoie*. It seems that he eschewed the Simplon road for the same reason that I gave yesterday for avoiding the St. Gothard Pass into Switzerland. To traverse Lombardy was as formidable a gauntlet as to make any appearance in the Italian canton of Tessino. He therefore prayed to be escorted by two Piedmontese officers over the Mont Cenis, and they left him on the Savoy frontier at Lanslebourg. At Chambery he took his place in a railway carriage, but an English tourist, declaring that he would as soon sit alongside Haynau, pulled out pistols, and Schmidt had to wait for a night train. He has probably crept off *incog.* through France to Geneva.

The fate of General MacCrohan, late War Minister of Spain, is very deplorable. I mentioned, not two months ago, his taking passage on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boat at Marseilles, on his way to assume the governorship of the Philippine Islands. Midway in the Red Sea the heat became so intolerable that the packet had to run out of her course in order to get a current of air. Several of the passengers got sunstrokes, and the Hiberno-Spanish general fell dead on the quarter-deck. The Madrid journals are full of the calamity.

The late General Pimodan's body is not to visit France for sepulture; it is to be buried in Rome, and, according to the pestilent custom of that city, under the pavement of the French church of St. Louis, in a populous quarter of the city. Marquis de Mirejoix and Count de Coursnel are gone off to regulate the obsequies.

The faubourg St. Germain is not likely to go into very extensive mourning, as news has come that the whole of the French Legitimist *escadron des Guides* had surrendered prisoners without drawing a sword. They were indignant at Lamoricere's flight into Ancona; and even Captain de Maistre, said to have been killed at Perugia, is alive and a prisoner.

There are remaining 400 Irish, safe inside the bastions of Ancona. The capitulation of that place is the only sensible alternative left. But the personal vanity of the French general is likely to be indulged by the sacrifice of some thousand human lives for no possible good result.

I have to confirm my original statement that it was not numerical superiority that enabled Cialdini to defeat his opponent; he was far from having moved into position the whole of his division. The regiments left behind at Jesi, under Cadorna, were the best of his force. Those who repelled Lamoriciere were Tuscan troops, principally under Vallamarina and Leopardi.

Kossuth has written an energetic letter to Garibaldi, pointing out the disastrous tendency of his pique against Cavour, and urging him by all the sacred sympathies they both hold in common to cease from being the instrument of an insane and impracticable faction.

The real news of the day is in the *Patrie* this evening. 5,000 Piedmontese troops are ordered to Sicily for the restoration of public order, and to give effect to the wish of all sensible men there, for the immediate annexation of the Island to the united kingdom of Italy.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SEPT. 22.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday next, the 27th instant, for his late Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, viz:—

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linnen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets.

The gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 4th of October next, viz:—

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday, the 7th October next, the Court to go out of mourning.

OSBORNE HOUSE, SEPT. 20.

This day had audience of her Majesty:—

Monsieur Frederick von Voss, Grand Veneur and Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to deliver a letter from his Royal Highness notifying the death of the late Grand Duke and his own accession.

To which audience he was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, K G, acting for her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 25.

88th Regiment of Foot—Major General Sir George Buller, K C B, to be Colonel vice Lieutenant General Horatio George Broke, deceased; August 20.

Corps of the Royal Engineers—For "Major" General Sir Harry David Jones, K C B, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Nicolls, deceased, as stated in the Gazette of 4th September, 1860, read "Lieutenant" General Sir Harry David Jones, K C B, &c. &c.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 25.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Robert Soames, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Glat, promoted; September 25.

6th Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Valentine Mumbee M'Master, from the 78th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Burton, appointed to the Staff; September 25.

7th Light Dragoons—The appointment of Mr. Richard Archibald Farquharson to a Cornetcy by purchase, which appeared in the Gazette of the 21st inst., has been cancelled.

15th Light Dragoons—Cornet Edmund Bernhard Liebert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dane, deceased; September 10. Cornet Charles Arthur Tisdall to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Liebert, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; September 25.

Royal Artillery—James Graham, gent, late Quartermaster Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Robins, resigned; September 8.

Royal Engineers—Captain Charles Pasley, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Francis Du Cane, resigned; September 1. The following to be substituted for the appointment of Second Captain C A Rice, which was notified in the Gazette of the 2nd March:—Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from temporary half-pay, to be Supernumerary Second Captain; January 18. Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Warren, promoted; January 31.

Military Train—Captain Thomas Sutton Kirkpatrick, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Blake, who exchanges; Ensign John Matthew Benthall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James, who retires; September 25.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Brevet Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel F W Hamilton, C B, promoted to be Major General; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Edward G Wynyard to be Major, without purchase, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Brevet Colonel the Hon James Lindsay; Lieutenant and Captain Claud Alexander to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Wynyard; Ensign and Lieutenant Edward Smith Bridges to be Lieutenant and Captain, without purchase, vice Alexander; August 31.

5th Regiment of Foot—The appointment of Lieutenant Nettervillle J Barron as Adjutant, vice Sutton, resigned, to be antedated to December 16, 1858.

9th—Lieutenant William Harris Burland to be Captain by purchase, vice Marston, who retires; September 25. Ensign Richard Fenton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tayler, deceased; September 5. Ensign Arthur Henry Josselyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burland; James Edward MacDonnell, gent, to be Ensign, with purchase, vice Fenton; September 25.

19th—Ensign John Campbell Taylor Humfrey to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomas Thompson, deceased; March 19. William Robert Thornhill, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Humfrey; September 25.

25th—Assistant Surgeon William Tydd Harding, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Sylvester, whose transfer from the Staff in the Gazette of the 18th September, 1860, has been cancelled; September 25.

28th—Captain John Blake, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Kirkpatrick, who exchanges; September 25.

32d—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Saunders, C B, from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Dodington Carmichael, C B, who exchanges; Major Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sanders, C B, who retires; Captain John Birtwhistle to be Major, by purchase, vice Stapylton; Lieutenant Charles Edward Lane Bluett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Birtwhistle; Ensign Charles E Le M. Cherry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bluett; September 25.

43d—Lieutenant Samuel Tomyns Sergeant to be Captain, without purchase, vice Captain and Brevet Major Disbrowe, deceased; September 5. Charles William Pole Warner, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Sargent, promoted; September 25.

44th—George Bain, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maguire, promoted; September 25.

45th—Staff Assistant Surgeon William Cherry to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bartley, promoted on the Staff; September 25.

48th—James Talbot, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keyworth, promoted; Sept. 25.

64th—Lieutenant F. Du Bois Lukis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hinchliff, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase; Ensign Charles Hamilton Sams to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lukis; Sept. 25.

71st—Quartermaster James Twigg, from half-pay 1st Light Infantry, British Swiss Legion, to be Quartermaster, vice Anderson, appointed Paymaster; Sept. 25.

94th—Ensign John Mackinlay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brinckman, who retires; Ensign John Joseph Blake to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rolls, promoted; Quartermaster William M'Call, from the Military Train, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haycock, appointed to the 75th Foot; Henry Jones, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinlay; Sept. 25. Francis John Hassard, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Call, who retires; Sept. 26.

3d West India Regiment—James Fredrick Cousins, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the Gold Coast Artillery Corps; Sept. 25.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ensign Guy William Frederick L'Estrange has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; September 24.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Ensign Robert John Stewart, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Williams, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase; Thomas Davis, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Marshall, whose appointment has been cancelled; September 25.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Chamberlain Henry Hinchcliff, from the 64th Foot, to be Major, by purchase; Sept. 25.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Fisher Bartist, from the 45th Foot to be Staff Surgeon, vice Kelaart, deceased; September 25.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Graves Burton, M D, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Holle, placed upon half-pay, Sept. 25.

Assistant Surgeon William Ashton, M B, from the 53d Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Cherry, appointed to the 45th Foot; September 25.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Channon, gent, to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon; September 25.

STAFF.

Frank Potter, gent, to be Paymaster for General Service; September 25.

BREVET.

Captain Herbert George Deedes, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Sept. 25.

Captain Henry Wray, of the Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Major in Central America; September 25.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major General Sir Michael Creagh, Colonel 73d Foot, on 14th September:—

Brevet Colonel Charles Hastings Doyle, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay Unattached, to be Major General; Sept. 15.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Pattle, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel; Sept. 15.

Major John Henderson, 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel; September 15.

Captain John Liardet Elgee, Royal Artillery, to be Major, September 15.

MEMORANDUM.—Major William Forbes has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a Settler in Nova Scotia; 25.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 25.

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—Sergeant Richard Dawes to be Lieutenant; Sergeant William Jacobs to be Ensign; September 25.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the Prince Jerome Napoleon steamer arrived in Kingstown harbour, having on board Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel. The intelligence of the arrival of his Highness spread rapidly, and had the effect of assembling crowds of persons on the pier and jetty, apparently actuated by a desire to see the distinguished visitors in the event of their landing; but hundreds of persons, after waiting patiently for several hours, were obliged to go away disappointed, as neither the Prince nor Princess had come ashore up to six o'clock. Immediately after entering the harbour, the Jerome Napoleon cast anchor a short distance from and in front of the jetty, and the crew proceeded immediately to give the steamer a general cleaning externally and on the decks. She is by no means, as regards her cut and general appearance, a creditable specimen of French naval architecture, having for a steamer rather a heavy and even bulky appearance, but probably she possesses the important advantage of being a comfortable and easy sailer. With regard to the fittings and arrangements no information can be given, no admission on board being allowed during yesterday evening to any strangers. Newspaper correspondents and others in the hope of having an opportunity of inspecting the vessel, went out to her in boats, but were politely informed by the officers on duty, that for the present not one could be allowed on board, especially while the Prince was there; if, however, he went ashore, there would be no restriction on visiting. Captain Hutchinson, the harbourmaster, upon learning the arrival of the steamer, went out to her, and, upon making known his official position, was received on board, as were also the senior lieutenant and other officers of her Majesty's ship Ajax, in full uniform, who, it was stated, went to pay their respects. A special telegram apprised the French consul in Dublin, M. De Burgraff, of the coming of the relatives of his Imperial master, and he proceeded without delay to Kingstown, and placed himself in attendance upon the Prince. It was difficult to obtain accurate information with respect to the intended movements of his Highness, and the reporters were informed that it was the Prince's wish that his visit should pass altogether unnoticed, as he was travelling *incognito*. It is not known what stay he will make at Kingstown, nor is there anything known ashore as to what places, if any, in the neighbourhood he will visit. It was rumoured on the jetty that there were several officers of high rank in the French service on board amongst the Prince's suite. Several of the ship's officers came ashore during the course of the day, and some proceeded to the post-office for letters which were lying there, directed to persons on board, and others visited various establishments, making extensive purchases, chiefly of provisions. The Jerome came to Kingstown direct from Greenock, and it may be remarked she carries no guns. She has with her a very small steamboat, fitted up with a boiler, funnel, and steam apparatus necessary for propelling her. The appearance of this Lilliputian craft, as she darted to and fro in the harbour on various errands, excited the surprise and admiration of the crowds of persons assembled on the shore. About one o'clock Prince Napoleon and some officers sailed about the harbour in his little vessel, and went round the Ajax. A large proportion of the persons on the jetty, however, consisted of those who usually assemble on band days, of which yesterday was one. Up to a late hour last night the Prince had not come ashore, but it was stated by many persons that he had really gone into town at an early hour in the evening, and that he purposed attending the opera. This is mere hearsay, however. It is likely the Prince will publicly land to-day.

A YACHT FOR GARIBALDI.

Close to the Jerome Napoleon there was anchored yesterday, in Kingstown harbour, a stately schooner yacht, the Mirage, which has, probably, ere this, sailed for Naples. She is 105 tons burden, and is the property of Captain Lovett, of Liscombe Park, Buckinghamshire, who has fitted her out at enormous expense, and purposes placing her at the service of Garibaldi. There are ten barrels of gunpowder on board, and six guns, four-pounders, three on each side. They have been especially manufactured by Mr. Barnes, of London. In addition, there are fourteen Minie rifles, with an equal number of cutlasses, and several fowling-pieces. The crew consists of ten able-bodied seamen, especially chosen, each of whom carries a cutlass and rifle. There are provisions for six months on board, consisting of a good deal of fowl, which are stowed in coops on deck. The immediate intention of the owner, as before stated, is to render the yacht available for carrying despatches for Garibaldi, as she is a very fast sailer, and well suited for such duty. Should her services be required, Captain Lovett has expressed his determination not to hesitate in bringing her round to the harbour of Ancona, where she would render what small aid she is capable of affording in assisting in the bombardment of the citadel. This, no doubt, may be merely a passing idea in the mind of a devoted admirer of Garibaldi and the cause of Italian freedom, but the Mirage is undoubtedly sailing on an expedition having for its object something more than a pleasure trip. Though she may not do much service for the Dictator as a "ship of war," she will, no doubt, be turned to some account in carrying important messages. She has on board Captain Lovett, the owner; George Madder, Esq., of the Royal Yacht Club, Cork; and Captain Smith, of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, who command the expedition. It is proposed that she first goes direct to Gibraltar, where she will remain for a few days, and thence she will sail for Malta, and subsequently up to Naples, when it will be determined what particular line of duty shall be marked out for her. Captain Lovett, it is understood, will place her at the entire disposal of Garibaldi. She has been most elaborately fitted out, and her cabins and sleeping apartments are a model of neatness and comfort. The forecastle is capacious, and the berths for the crew comfortable and well ventilated. Upon the top of the helm there is a large brass plate, having engraved upon it the coat of arms of the Lovett family, around which is the familiar inscription, in large letters, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." Over the coat of arms there are the words "*Nil desperandum*."

At five o'clock on yesterday evening, several of the officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, personal friends of Captain Lovett, visited the yacht, and admired the manner in which she has been fitted out for the expedition. Unexpectedly the Sardinian flag, the red, white, and green, was hoisted at each masthead, and a salute of several guns fired by the Mirage. Shortly afterwards the French flag was run up from the Jerome Napoleon, and his Highness the Prince sent over one of his officers to the Mirage to inquire if the salute had been intended for the French flag. Captain Lovett replied it was the Sardinian flag they had honoured by the salute, although they entertained some respect for the flag of France. It would appear they were unable to discover on board the Jerome Napoleon whether the red, white, and green of Sardinia was not the red, white, and blue of France. Hence the message and Captain Lovett's reply. All the arrangements were made yesterday evening for the sailing of the Mirage, and during the day she had the "Blue Peter" flying. She, however, did not sail, as the wind and tide were adverse, but it was arranged she should sail this morning, at seven o'clock.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

Mr. F. T. Porter sat for a short time in the police court, yesterday, and disposed of some charges of drunkenness.

The brig Agnes Anderson, laden with timber, from St. John's, arrived in the harbour yesterday.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

(*From the Times City Article.*)

The question as to the right of Mr. Howe, the inventor of the sewing-machine, to a renewal of his patent, which has for some time been regarded in America with great interest, has just been decided in his favour. A renewed term of seven years has been granted. In the argument before the Commissioners of Patents the counsel for Mr. Howe took the ground that it is the law and established practice of the United States Patent-office to decide such applications, not according to the profit received by the patentee irrespective of the public value of the invention, but according to the ratio between the profit and public value, and that value in the present case, he contended, has been extraordinary. According to certain detailed computations, it was stated that the value of the sewing in the United States, capable of being done by the sewing machines, is at least £58,000,000 per annum, and that Howe's machine, even if applied to the work in the exact form in which he first introduced it, would save to the public £34,000,000 per annum. Looking only at the actual results achieved, it was pointed out that the sewing machine has already entered into and revolutionised more than 37 distinct departments of manufacture, besides enlarging many and also creating new ones. In the city of New York alone the yearly saving by the machine is asserted to be £1,500,000 on mens' and boys' clothing, £92,000 on hats and caps, and £170,000 on shirt fronts, while in Massachusetts in the manufacture only of boots and shoes the labour value of its performance is £1,000,000.

SHOOTING IN IRELAND.—I have been grouse-shooting this season in the Counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Leitrim. I found the birds strong and healthy, but the packs were small, averaging, I think, not more than five in each. In most districts nearly all the young broods were drowned, owing to the continuous rains; in fact, I may say that it has never ceased raining since last November. No matter how bad the weather may be, the cur-dog is still the bane of the Irish sportsman. From the banks of the Suck to the shores of Lough Allen I have not passed a single cabin or mud hovel that did not contain a cur-dog—most frequently two or three. The other morning, when travelling very early to my shooting-ground, my servant, who was sitting on the other side of the car, turning quickly round, and pointing into a field next the road, said, "Look, Sir; what is that dog carrying?" I looked, but in the grey of the morning could distinguish nothing but a villainous-looking cur. I desired my man at once to jump off and make after him, as I suspected the brute was returning with his booty from his night's foray. This supposition proved correct, as on observing my servant approaching he made off, dropping his burden, which proved to be a fine full-grown leveret, warm, and freshly killed, and which was, of course, duly consigned to the deep well of my car. A pack of harriers hunt this country. There will be no fair play for honest sportsmen until there is a heavy tax imposed on all dogs—a tax which no gentleman would refuse to pay. Poachers abound, and also require looking after. The country is closely shot, and scarcely anyone takes out a licence.—*O. R. N. L., in the Field.*

LORD BROUGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Social Science Association, held at Glasgow, on Monday last, Lord Brougham presented himself, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. His lordship spoke as follows:—It is impossible to open the congress without expressing the satisfaction felt by all that this, our fourth meeting, should be held in the great capital of the West of Scotland—the centre of her manufactures and the emporium of her trade. But we are also highly gratified at finding ourselves in a place not more renowned in the history of commerce than in that of philosophy, and of those branches of philosophy which have exercised the most important influence in the promotion of social science. It was here that Black made those discoveries which have changed the face of natural science more than any since the days of Newton; that Watt gave the great invention to the world which has made such an alteration in its aspect, and such a revolution in its fortunes; that Stewart learned, and Simpson taught, the ancient geometry which he restored; that Reid placed the philosophy of mind upon its firm foundations, and freed it from sceptical cavils; that Millan traced the history of the constitution, and freed it from vulgar errors of an empirical kind, as well as those of absolutists; that Smith established those sound doctrines now happily become the faith of practical statesmen as they had long been of the learned—connecting the commercial gains of all nations with the improvements of each, and making their mutual intercourse a mutual and equal benefit and the bond of peace. Nor let it be forgotten that here the great step was made by Birkbeck (on which five-and-thirty years ago I congratulated you) of throwing open to all classes the temple of science, and showing that the highest intellectual cultivation is perfectly compatible with the daily cares and toils of working men. These are proud recollections for Glasgow; and this pride is shared, not envied, by her sister, Edinburgh, whose own glories are far too bright to dread being outshone. The hospitable reception for which we are thankful here is given to the East as well as to the South; and, though locally on the Clyde, the congress embraces the Forth, and the Thames, and the Liffey. It is the congress of Scotland, and of England, and of Ireland, and is not even confined within the four seas that surround our insular empire. And here it would be wrong to omit the statement which I made at our first meeting in Birmingham, and many years ago in this place, that the greatest diffusion of knowledge is on no account to be dreaded even by those most subject to political alarms, because the more it is extended the more it humanises, preventing dangerous errors, inculcating mutual forbearance, imposing self-restraint, dispelling perilous delusions, securing in all respects the good order and peace of society. It acts like that happy invention we owe to the genius of Watt—the happiest, perhaps, ever made by man—the governor by which the expansion of steam provides against the risks that it occasions, a security created by the cause of danger, and, therefore, in exact proportion to the risk. In the outset of our proceedings we are naturally led to mark the progress of social science in past times, as well as its state at this day. The novelty of the name to designate what was before known in its various branches proves how little till of late years men had devoted themselves to these inquiries in the aggregate, although particular subjects might more or less have engaged the attention of different classes, without regard to the relation subsisting among them. But, indeed, we cannot go far back in the history of statesmen and lawgivers, and of the community at large, without the conviction that the attention of any class fixed exclusively upon one or other of the branches is only to be observed in the more recent period of our social annals. We shall best ascertain the progress of our science by casting an eye over the history of the parties which have divided both the rulers and the people, and observing what attention was given to it, and how far it entered into their controversies. In the early part of the last century, after the restoration of peace with France, and the suppression of the first rebellion in Scotland, the contests of parties turned chiefly upon personal grounds, whereof the chief was the proportions in which the power and emoluments of office should be shared by the great families, and the individuals chiefly but not exclusively connected with them, or who had acquired distinction in Parliament. Ministries were formed, or even broken up, not upon any questions of policy, foreign or domestic, but upon the claims of some persons to office—nay, occasionally upon the claim of some individual to one particular office—and the continuance for many years, it might be, of a single individual at the head of affairs, and his removal, formed the sole objects of the two great parties in the State, both of their chiefs in Parliament and their adherents in the country. If measures were considered, they were viewed only in their bearing upon the personal question, but the conduct of persons occupied all men's minds far more than the merits of their policy, or its results upon the welfare of the community. It has often been observed that Sir R. Walpole had uncontrolled power for 20 years, and that yet no one great measure—no change in our institutions, either for good or evil—can be ascribed to him during that very long reign. His great merits as a ruler have, by all well-informed and considerate persons, been fully acknowledged. He saved the revolution settlement, when assailed by the most formidable adversaries, with a majority of the clergy and landed interest; he kept England out of the German quarrels of two successive sovereigns; and he preserved the peace with her most powerful neighbour. But the only measures of which he was the author were his excise scheme, in which he was defeated by the devices of a faction acting on the multitude; and his Spanish war, into which the same faction and the same mob forced him. That men of rare endowments flourished in these times—indeed of the highest qualities ever displayed in public life—is undeniable; and that their talents fitted them for Government in an extraordinary degree is as certain as that by their eloquence they were masters of debate. Besides Walpole, there was Pulteney, of first rate distinction as an orator, and Bolingbroke, according to all tradition, the very first of modern times. But their lives were in council devoted to the intrigues of party, in the senate to party eloquence, in office to preserving all things as they had found them; and when Lord Chatham, somewhat later, was at the head of affairs, either in Opposition or in the Ministry, not only were his whole attacks upon his adversaries confined to purely party grounds, but his own policy shows him so little in advance of his age that, as regarded France, it was grounded upon the narrow antiquated notion of natural enmity; as regarded America, upon the equally narrow and antiquated notion of natural sovereignty. To work out those great principles—to attack all invasion of the one either in alliance or in war, and of the other in government—was the object of his life. Yet so powerful is habit, such the force of routine, he seemed wholly unable to comprehend that it is our first duty by all means to cultivate peace with our nearest neighbours as the first of blessings to both nations, each being able to do the other the most good in amity, the most harm in hostility; but he could only see glory, or even safety, in the precarious superiority grasped by a successful man. In like manner, as often as the idea of American independence crossed his mind, he instantly and utterly rejected it as the destruction of our national existence, instead of wisely perceiving that to become the fast friends of the colonies which we had first planted and long cherished under our protection would benefit both ourselves and them the more by suffering them in their full growth to be as independent as we had always been. Was Lord Chatham singular in these feelings? Not at all; but he was not at all wiser than others. The American war had raged for years before the word of separation crossed the lips of any man in either House of Parliament, the mismanagement of the war and ill-treatment of the colonists being the only topics of attack upon the Government from those whose avowed object was to prevent the necessity of separation. But out of this war and this revolution arose fundamental differences of opinion upon the great questions of allegiance, of popular rights, and generally of civil liberty—opinions carried still further by the great revolution (not unconnected with that event) which convulsed Europe a few years later; and parties became marshalled according to principles thus entertained by many, professed by more; and the end of the century was distinguished, as had been the greater part of the century before, not by the absence of all party and personal combination, but by important principles in matters of church and state becoming the ground of attachment or opposition to persons, or of the ties that hold parties together. The question between the Commonwealth and the exiled family, and afterwards between the two branches of the family, were not—like the disputes between the two Roses, the houses of Lancaster and York—a merely personal controversy, having no real foundation in principles and unconnected with conflicting opinions; but there were real and important diversities of sentiment involved in the controversy although the game of party was played with its usual abuses, and in its unavoidable excess. The interests of individuals being involved in the maintenance of certain principles, these are, in many cases, assumed, and in some cases, though at first honestly entertained, yet continued to be professed after they have ceased to influence the mind. Opinions are used to marshal politicians in bands and separate them from others. Place is the real object; principle the pretext they put in. Opinions become the counters with which the game of faction is played. It cannot be denied that the combination of men to act in concert for the furthering of their honestly entertained opinions may produce salutary effects in resisting oppression or in recommending a useful policy, and has often this operation. But, how often the contrary result has attended the abuse of party union appears manifest upon examining the history of most of the great controversies which have divided men at various periods. The party which, in opposition, was for retrenchment and peace, transplanted into office, cared little for either. Bills of indemnity, suspensions of the constitution, propounded by their adversaries, were passed by themselves when to those adversaries they had succeeded. The very party which, when in power, made acts of attainder and acts of indemnity its favourite measures, deprived of power was the enemy of both; so that it seemed as if each faction had the privilege of dictating to its adversaries their line of policy by simply adopting one for itself. This mode of dealing with principles and opinions is most pernicious to the morals—not of leading politicians only—but of the whole community. A sacred regard for truth, the foundation of all morals, is sapped and undermined; falsehood is propagated unblushingly, and the most malignant feelings are habitually gratified, it being constantly found that men will both deceive and slander for their party's interest, who are incapable of such faults for their own; and yet they are sinning for their own behoof when they so further the interests of their party. Nor let it be for a moment imagined that of late years, when such high pretensions have been put forward of being governed by great principles—pretensions unknown a century ago—there have not also been petty controversies resorted to, petty intrigues and tricks to promote a friend as ruler, or to get rid of an adversary in that station—intrigues as paltry and as vile as any that can be found in the days of the Walpoles, the Pelhams, and the Pulteneys. The late disclosures in the correspondence of Mr. Pitt's friends throws a lurid light upon some of his favoured adherents and slaves—how far men will be carried by the combination of unbounded zeal for a patron with intense hatred of his adversary, and an intense love of themselves. While the holding certain opinions, and acting upon certain principles, more or less mixed with personal or party feelings, gives these opinions and principles a weight in the public estimation greater than their intrinsic importance would have possessed, they were all, without any exception, of such a description that they lent themselves to the policy of conflicting parties. But, in the course of time, and the improvement of men's views touching their real interests, their attention was turned to opinions and principles—among the most important of all thereon which the leaders of particular classes could not fasten so as to appropriate them, because they so plainly concerned the whole community, or were of such unquestionable soundness and truth, that no dispute could arise respecting them, any diversity of views being necessarily confined to points of detail, and consequently they were placed beyond the field of party conflict. The duty and expediency of philanthropic policy in one sense comprises all the subjects belonging to this class; but even in a more restricted acceptation it embraces some of the most remarkable features. One characteristic of these opinions has just been noticed, their not lending themselves to party controversy. Another, and equally striking, is their not being held by those who are specially interested in them. Their professors might be benefited with the rest of the community, but in every other respect were entirely disinterested. Indeed some principles were unconnected with any benefit, even to the community at large, and might involve a sacrifice of its interest to the higher feelings of duty. The subject belonging to this class, the earliest in date, is also the one that most truly falls within this description of having originated in just and pure principles, in those of justice and humanity, the extinction of slavery and abolition of traffic in slaves. For the first time statesmen and orators were seen directing their exertions to a subject which no party in the state could turn to its account, upon which all men were agreed as to the merits of the question, and could only differ regarding the time and manner of its solution. The subject was first urged upon the attention of the Legislature by men who belonged not to its body, and whose opinions differed with those of the Government; and it was welcomed by members of Parliament formerly attached to the Ministry—nor even during the half century over which the history of the question extends was it mixed in any manner of way with the conflicts of party, while they raged more fiercely than in any former period, and the men engaged in them were on all other questions the most lavishly praised and the most unsparingly assailed. This felicity in the great question has not attended it in the New World. Slavery is not merely a ground of party division, but it is the great and paramount way, almost the only ground both of conflict in every State of the Union, and of the differences between the States themselves. The grand question of the election of President (now approaching) depends entirely upon the principles expressed by the candidates respecting slavery; and this question involves all other disputes, inasmuch as, to the unspeakable misfortune of that great community, the appointment of all public functionaries, from the highest to the humblest, depends upon the election of the chief magistrate, and all may be removed on their party being defeated at that election. As regards the subject itself, the issue of the contest is most important, for the question is whether slavery shall be perpetuated and extended by adopting the principle that the institution is national and universal, or regarding it as local only and authorised by the law of the particular districts. The revival of the African slave trade is by no means an impossible result from a victory of the Southern States where it has been not very faintly announced, and the struggle which they so vehemently maintain with the North may even bring about the disruption of the Union—one of the greatest calamities that could happen to America and to the world; to America, as ending, if it did not begin, in civil war; to the world, as shaking the credit of all popular government. Another calamity is far from unlikely to be caused by the conflict—the liberation of the slaves by insurrection, a consummation to be earnestly deprecated, as much for themselves as for their masters. When Dr. Johnson astonished the friends of Church and King at Oxford by proposing as a toast, "The speedy revolt of the slaves in Jamaica, and success to them," he had not lived to see the dreadful consequences to the unhappy victims of our sordid oppression, in the misery, far worse even than that oppression, brought upon them by the insurrection, which shook it off in the French islands. He might feel little compassion for the masters, the supporters of what they term "the institution," and might ask them to show how the King of Dahomey should not plead the immemorial custom of his country requiring the slaughter of hundreds, that he might float his canoe in human blood as the appointed tribute of filial affection at his father's funeral. But these masters are not the only parties to be considered when there is a question of slave insurrection, and we must contemplate with horror the fate of the negroes, from the worst of ills, civil war in its worst form—civil war in the Slave States, and must regard as bereft all claim to be ranked among men whoever could, from party zeal or perverse views of personal advantage, lend themselves to measures by bare possibility leading to such hideous scenes.

> An outlaw without kin or home is he—
> Unfit for public rule or private care,
> The wretch who can delight in civil war,
> Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy
> To tear his country and his kind destroy.
> (Iliad ix. 63.)

But let us devoutly hope that no such fate impends over our kinsmen in the New World—that their great scheme of social polity will remain a blessing to all classes, master and slave; while the freedom of the one will be peaceably obtained by the gradual improvement in the habits and feelings of the other; and that meanwhile, the retrograde movement may no longer be threatened by a portentous combination vital to the morals of the community as well as to the happiness of its members—a combination of corruption in its grossest form, with the most unscrupulous and most profligate patronage of slavery and the slave trade. The giving freedom to slaves and peace to one quarter of the world is among the most glorious feats of well-regulated philanthropy. But the improvement of other classes, more numerous though less oppressed, and breaking the chains forged for them by ignorance, is a work of equal importance, though of less renown; and as they who devote themselves to it are not influenced by party views, their principles have generally been little affected by that disturbing force. The promoters of education in all its branches, and especially the extending it to the humbler classes, by such means as may secure good instruction at an easy cost, and without breaking in upon their independence, has been a favourite pursuit of those who most regard the interests of society. On some details there have arisen party differences, but no class of persons either in church or state can be found at this day to deny the importance of generally diffused knowledge, or to promulgate opinions in favour of ignorance. The subject, however, gives rise to the most interesting inquiries upon the mode and manner of attaining what all have alike in view, and we need but to cast our eye over the names of those who both now and in former years have presided over this department in our association, to be satisfied how little it can be regarded as a party question in any of its various branches. One matter has never been sufficiently considered at any of our meetings—to what extent, if to any, the education of children should be compulsory. That ignorance is the cause of crimes, directly and indirectly, is not denied. Those crimes are punished by the magistrate. Then, does he perform his duty if he does nothing to remove the cause, and trusts to the indirect operation of penal enactments? In some countries, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, he compels parents to make their children attend school. No doubt these are chiefly States under the discipline of a Government more absolute than ours. But in some having a free form of government, regulations amounting, if not to compulsion, yet substantially leaving the parent no choice, are found to prove successful in enforcing education without encroaching upon liberty. It is much to be desired that this question should engage the best attention of the education department of the congress, and that all information should be brought together which the attendance of foreign members may enable us to obtain. Another subject deserving of immediate and full consideration is the great defect existing all over the country in providing and superintending of teachers for the middle classes and the due encouragement and proper control of those teachers. The upper and middle classes enjoy this benefit—the former from the great schools and universities, the latter from the Privy Council grants, the requirement of qualification in teachers, and the superintendence of inspection; but no attention whatever is given to the middle-class teachers, though under those the most important part of the community receives instruction. Petitions complaining of this neglect were presented to Parliament last year, signed by 40,000 persons, of which I presented 120 to the Lords. The answer given by the Government was that the Privy Council had not the means of extending the system to the middle-class teachers; yet upon the best calculation that could be made, of these classes, being little more than half a million, and having 120,000 children of school-going age, only 1,200 schools would be added to those under the council department. The whole subject of the teachers' position and qualifications deserves to be thoroughly examined, and especially with the view of raising in public estimation that most important class. They form a fourth learned profession not necessarily connected with the other three, not even with the clerical body, though of course more with them than with the others. Let us hope that this congress will not pass away without the greatest attention being given to the commiserations over professors of the didactic art, and to that art itself, the science and practice of teaching—skill in which too frequent experience shows may be little possessed by those whose knowledge is most profound. Perhaps there is no subject which more urgently calls for the attention of the same department than the limits that should be assigned to the kinds of instruction for different classes of the community. Some propositions on this head are of obvious importance and of manifest soundness, as the maxim judiciously and usefully enforced on a late occasion by Lord Derby, addressing the founders of a ragged school, that the first objects in such seminaries is the training to habits of industry, and teaching the kind of work required from persons in their station. This proposition by no means excludes the acquisition of other knowledge; it only gives the first place to that which is most necessary, and allows other portions to come in their turn. Another proposition, if indeed it be not involved in the former, is that there exists an absolute necessity for changing in important respects the method of educating female children, not only of the humbler but of the better part of the working classes. They must be taught things which are of use to them in after life, as much more as may be, but those things at any rate; and, in the first instance, governesses who can teach music, dancing, French, and Italian, are plainly not wanted, for they will not stoop to teach sewing and mending. Herein lies the main difficulty. Those who are fit to teach reading, writing, and cyphering are more able or more willing to teach the more humble but more needful things. This, both as to teachers of boys and girls, is one of the most essential subjects to which the department can direct attention. A good system of rewards, the judicious application of prizes, the due encouragement to successful teachers of common things, and the steady determination in the patrons of such schools to enforce the most useful teaching in the first instance, allowing no substitute for it, may put an end to a state of things which has in some places produced the greatest difficulty of obtaining servants for families otherwise well provided, or wives for workmen comfortably situated. There are two subjects of a more general description, one of which has often come under discussion, and is not unattended with difficulty; but the other of great importance, and by no means of difficult consideration. A great error was at one time committed, at the establishment of schools upon the plan of Bell and Lancaster: the facilities afforded for teaching great numbers under a single master gave rise to a prevailing impression that cheapness of instruction would best be secured by these means, and there was too great a disposition to make this the ruling principle. But experience has proved, what a little reflection might earlier have shown, the great advantage of numerous teachers. In truth, this is essential, not only for securing thorough instruction, but for maintaining that discipline, that influence of moral authority, which is the most important benefit conferred by attendance upon a school. It is to be hoped that the whole of this subject will be fully considered by the department, and these facts which are the results of men's actual experience, be gathered together, and the inferences to which that experience leads be distinctly pointed out. The other subject, attended with more difficulty, that of a religious description, we are at this congress peculiarly able to have fully discussed; and with the benefit of this country's experience, where the difficulty has in a great measure been overcome, though it had a less formidable shape than in England in consequence of the relations between the church and the sects, and between different branches of the church, turning rather upon political than religious dissensions. But the whole subject deserves an elaborate investigation in order to ascertain in what manner the two objects can be best attained—instruction and religious independence; instruction which, to deserve that name, must include spiritual as well as secular learning, and absence of all interference with religious freedom, either of the parents or the children. They who set the most value upon religion, who cling to their faith as their most precious comfort in this world, and their only hope hereafter, into whose whole sentiments as well as their feeling and opinions it enters perpetually with an influence all pervading and unceasing, they are those who will most revolt at all suspicion of its contamination by mixture of worldly considerations, will most vehemently resist its being subjected to any pressure, and shudder most at the thought of its being prostituted to secular gain. But, though education and training imparting sound knowledge, religious and moral, and exalting the character, as of rational beings, is the most important of all our duties towards the humbler class of our fellow-citizens, it is by no means to supersede the care of their temporal welfare, or be taken as a substitute of the other imperative duty. A wide field is thus opened to social science, and it is one which only in modern times has received any cultivation. Count Rumford was a great benefactor to the world in promoting the more important of its branches. His plans for the most part were well devised to increase the comfort of the poor, and carried into execution while he held high court and military employment in Bavaria; they deserve the greatest attention and the study of his essays, in which they are minutely detailed, is a duty incumbent upon all well-wishers to the prosperity and the peace and order of society. Especially to be considered are his proposals for improving the construction and arrangement of cottages, for the convenient application of heat to culinary and other purposes, for the preparation of cheap, wholesome, and nutritious food, for the saving of fuel and alimentary matter. Much may be done for the substantial bettering of the poor man's condition and the preservation of his health, as well as the saving of his money and of his labour, by attending to Count Rumford's suggestions, in almost every instance the result of his actual experience, and in some respects (as in regard to the communication of heat) the corollaries from certain truths which he ascertained by his experiments, although he erred in some points of the theory which he sought to establish upon them. One inference of much importance which he drew from the improvements effected in the condition of the poor, including the vagrant class, is the salutary tendency of increased comforts to lessen the number of crimes, as well as to mitigate their character, both in the civil and military portions of the community. There can be no greater encouragement to our efforts in augmenting the comforts of the people than the high and pure gratification derived from the conviction that increase of happiness is attended with increase of virtue, that the good bestowed makes men more worthy to receive and enjoy it. Nothing can be more gratifying in this, and in every other view, than the success of the great measure which the working classes themselves have lately adopted to provide for their comfort, to husband their resources, and to protect them from imposition, by the formation of co-operative societies, and happily these have greatly multiplied, especially in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Such societies are of two kinds. The one has for its immediate object to expend the income of each member to the best advantage for himself; the other to enable him to obtain the largest return for his capital and industry. Sixteen years ago forty Rochdale artisans, desiring to establish a society of the first kind, amassed by a weekly subscription of 3d from each member the sum of £28, hired a room for a store, laid in a stock of necessaries, and began to trade, selling not only to members, but to all who would buy. The enterprise provoked laughter. A neighbouring shopkeeper boasted that he could carry away the whole stock in a wheelbarrow. Now, however, that single room is multiplied into many distinct shops, spread over the town, and the weekly vend of the society exceeds £2,700. Every member must be the owner of five shares of 20s each, the permitted maximum being a hundred such shares. The capital is paid in by small weekly or quarterly instalments. All the transactions of the society, whether purchases or sales, are for ready money, the entire absence of credit being the cornerstone of the institution. The customer, whether member or stranger, is charged at the same price as at the ordinary shops of the town; but at the end of each quarter a dividend of nett profits is made, and he receives his quota according to the amount of his purchases. To arrive at nett profit, the following deductions are made from the gross returns:—the cost price of the goods, the current expenses of the stores, including the wages of the manager and his assistants, rents, repairs, a proper allowance to a depreciation fund, and five per cent. for interest on capital. The residue is the nett profit, from which, however, before it is divided among the customers, 2½ per cent. is deducted for the maintenance of a library and newsroom. The society is governed by a committee elected from the members, which meets weekly, when it gives patient attention to all complaints. If real cause of dissatisfaction exists it is removed; if the complainant is in error he is reasoned with; and so successful has been the course taken by the committee that, although the arbitrators have been appointed from the first, pursuant to the acts under which the association is registered, yet it has never been necessary, even in a single instance, to engage their services. The benefits derived by the individual in the expenditure of his income upon this plan are manifold. It is enough to enumerate a few. First, antagonism of interest between buyer and seller is annihilated. All motive, therefore, to adulteration, or in any way to lower quality, for the sake of diminishing price, is absent. No extra price is put on the goods to pay the rent of shops in expensive situations, nor for the plate-glass or other costly fittings, nor for the loss occasioned by the expensive articles in the windows to attract customers, nor for advertisements. Indeed, show is altogether discarded, and while no cost is spared to ensure high quality in the articles themselves, no money is wasted on the means of attraction. The exact price of the article, too, is very material. If the price is high, the customers' returning profit is also high, and vice versa. But not only economy is consulted, the improvement of the character and habits is incalculably promoted. The workman is stimulated to the exercise of self-control beyond his reach in ordinary circumstances. He must refrain from anticipating his income by running into debt, in order that he may be able to pay ready money, and also to acquire capital; he is urged when he has these advantages clearly and forcibly set forth by his brother members, and more than all by the example of the body of which he forms one. Finding in strict economy a necessary consideration to his maintaining the rank to which he has aspired, he casts about that he may so exercise his thrift and abridge his expenditure, only in what is not essential to health and comfort, and soon discovers that his abstinence from drink and tobacco not only subtracts nothing from his well-being, but greatly adds to it. But a working man, out of debt, acquiring capital, however slowly, and abstaining from stimulents, is on the road to happiness, and with the prospect of attaining it as bright as is vouchsafed to any citizen of the state, even the highest in the land. The second class of these institutions, namely, those which have for their object to enable each member to augment his income, are at present but few in number, and their experience has been short. At Rochdale a society was founded four or five years ago for spinning cotton yarn, and weaving it into calico. The principal distinction as regards financial arrangements between the two classes is, that the nett profits are divided among the artisans instead of the customers, each in proportion to his or her wages, the wages being fixed according to the rate of payment in the mills of the district. The disastrous years of 1857 and 1858 sorely tried this infant establishment, but it weathered the storm successfully; and although during a period of 15 weeks no sales were effected, or sales only to a limited amount, yet the hands were never put upon short hours, although the other mills of the town yielded in this respect to the pressure of the times. It is, however, far too early to predict success for co-operative societies of this class with any degree of confidence, or to speak of them otherwise than as hopeful. It appears manifest, and the observation is important, that co-operation is not only distinct from communism or socialism, but repugnant to it, far more than to the ordinary course of trade, with which, indeed, it agrees in giving to every man the benefit of his own industry, skill, and economy. Co-operation leaves its votary to freedom, whereas communism, which makes him receive according to his wants, instead of according to his merits, extinguishes the ordinary motives to exertion and failing as it always must, if it continue in action, fall back upon coercion. Communism is in truth slavery in disguise; but as the slaves are also their own masters, they quickly emancipate themselves, and that being done the communities of socialists come to an end. Such is the appointed lot and fate of the kindred association arising from strikes, even when these are carried on without breach of law—that is, without in any manner exercising compulsion directly or indirectly to obtain the increase of members. This most interesting subject will certainly occupy both our general and judicial departments. At our last congress great attention was given to the important subject of temperance, and especially to the necessity of preparing public opinion for those repressive measures which experience daily proves more and more clearly to be required for lessening the consumption of spirituous liquors. The great source of pauperism and of crimes has hitherto only been attacked by palliatives, and although these have had a certain success, yet if there be any means not exposed to serious objections by which the evil may be extirpated, the gain to society would be incalculable. No measure of absolute repression can, of course, be recommended until the public mind has been not only prepared, but strongly inclined for it. But the proposal of the grand Alliance well deserves a careful consideration—the plan of enabling a certain proportion of the inhabitants in every district—a proportion considerably above the commercial majority—to give the magistrates authority for placing the district under a general Repression Act, passed with such modifications as according to the act's provisions may be allowed in the peculiar local circumstances. A very extensive adhesion has been given to the proposal in the great districts of Manchester and Birmingham, and this, besides its intrinsic merits, will be quite sufficient to cause a searching examination by our departments—sanitary and of jurisprudence. That it deeply concerns both need not be added. But which, of all our departments, does it not most deeply concern? Remember the memorable expression of the great philanthropist, our eminent colleague, the Recorder of Birmingham; "Whatever step I take," says Mr. Hill, "and into whatever direction I may strike, the drink demon starts up before me, and blocks the way." This is an interest which, with us, has never in any respect been brought within the dominion of party, either civil or religious. Such, however, has not been its lot in the New World; and it affords the most remarkable illustration of the evils which afflict the United States from the practice of their constitution maintaining in every part of the country an incessant canvass, caused by the distribution of patronage and change of offices. Every subject of a nature to interest the community, and thus to create a difference of opinion, becomes the ground of controversy to contending parties, and so the Maine Liquor Law became a question upon which governors were chosen and removed. The evils which the suspension of the law occasioned, in the great increase of pauperism and crimes which had, under its beneficent operation been reduced within an incredibly narrow compass, but which now rapidly revived, so seriously impressed men's minds with the mischief of having made it a party question that a resolution was passed at the State Convention against ever so treating the subject hereafter; the repeal of the Suspension Law was effected, and all attempts against the Maine Law were afterwards defeated by reference to the resolution of the Convention. Nothing can redound more to the honour of the American people than their thus firmly persevering in their just and righteous determination. But it is impossible to avoid feeling how great is our happiness in this country, to be free from the influence of such disturbing forces upon our most important measures. We discuss them freely on their own merits, and apply to the consideration of them those principles which are mere matters of science; but science reduced to practice should guide the inquiry and dictate the conclusion. We are removed above the storms raised by popular fury, nor are even stunned by the noise which the psalmist compares to that of the raging sea; and our vision is not obscured by the clouds which fashion drives together. Thus gradual and slow has been the course by which we have arrived at social science, unconnected with faction and class interest. First, there was the reign of party and personal views, without even the pretence of any principles or opinions; next came the time when opinions were professed, but in subordination to party and personal views; then arose the day of opinions to which these views were subservient; at length came the age of principles and opinions wholly apart from party schemes and personal interests. The progress has been gradual but sure; and social science has run the course of all other science, it being the growth of ages, making its advances safely by slow degrees. But although the different branches of social science and their principles are in this country happily removed from the influences of party as a disturbing force, that influence must, of course, constantly interfere with the adoption of the measures which these principles lead us to recommend. Hence the conduct of the Government and of the Legislature becomes a most important subject of consideration; but we are, by the constitution of our body, obliged to confine this discussion within somewhat narrow limits, more especially avoiding all personal or party topics. It is, however, both permitted that we direct our attention to those parts of the political system which prove obstructive to the progress of social improvement, or which are more or less shown to have that tendency, in the history of our times. Any defects of this description, whether in the power of the Government or in the uniform course of its practical administration—any such obstructions arising from the structure, or the action of the branches themselves of the Legislature, fall within the scope of our legitimate discussion; to be undertaken respectfully as to the manner, cautiously as to the subject matters, and temperately and considerately as to the suggestions offered; regard being had to the great importance of the interests involved, and to the dignity as well as the power of the authorities whose constitution or whose proceedings are in question. The greatest obstruction to the conduct of business in the two Houses of Parliament, particularly in the Commons, arises from the reluctance to fetter discussion, either by rules binding upon the members, or by restraining the speakers in their addresses. Besides the question before the House, and on the merits of which a speech must always be regular, there are many questions in debating which great latitude is taken, so as to introduce topics quite foreign to the subject matter itself. Thus, upon a motion for adjournment, although the only matter in question is whether there shall be an adjournment or not, it is the inveterate habit to introduce any subject on which any speaker desires to be heard, however foreign to the question of adjourning. Now, the motion to adjourn either the House or the debate may be made at any time, and may be repeated any number of times. Then as the rule is absolute that except in committees no member shall speak more than once in any debate, he may evade the rule by moving an adjournment, and could only be prevented by the general uproar which it would probably occasion from speaking again upon the question, under colour of supporting the motion to adjourn. Yet this is really the only abuse of the motion to adjourn which has ever been committed. Upon this motion, repeated speeches are made and divisions had, sometimes for the avowed purpose of defeating a measure supported by a vast majority, sometimes in order to delay its progress. It is to be observed that all obstructions of this kind—indeed, of every kind—arise from the rights of a minority, however inconsiderable. It but a few persons league themselves together, they may occasion as great a delay as if they composed a numerous and powerful body. The mere prolixity of speech is far from being the only cause of obstruction. The number of speakers is a very great cause. There are many members so insignificant that beyond a few of their own connexions they are wholly unknown, except to their own constituents. But they desire to speak—first, because they would court these constituents, or impress them with a notion of their importance; next, because they consider that they gain general reputation by their speeches. It is, therefore, undeniable that the two causes of this excessive speaking—the speaking of members whose talents, information, or personal importance gives them no claim to be heard—are their return to Parliament by bodies of electors, and the report of their speeches in the daily papers. Thus the combination of small parties, the determination to resist whatever proceeds from certain quarters, the Government especially in whose hands soever it is placed, the desire to make their support of consequence, which, insignificant in itself, may be of moment when the great parties are equally balanced, and the countless number of endless speeches without any merit by persons of no mark, have of late times made the House of Commons a bye-word as a place of talk and not of work, the caricature of a popular assembly.

> Where policy is busied all night long
> In setting right what faction has set wrong;
> Where flails of oratory thresh the floor
> That yields them chaff, and dust, and nothing more.
> (Cowper.)

What has been the result? Lord Bacon relates that one day, after a long and ineffectual session, Popham (afterwards Chief Justice, but then Speaker of the House of Commons), coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said, "How, Mr. Speaker, what hath the Commons' House?" and he answered, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks." Above six months of the last session passed away, not rapidly, but with lingering pace, and these were consumed in doing very little and saying very much. Several bills were sent down from the Lords, very carefully prepared, upon most important subjects, but there was no time for taking any notice of them, and they were postponed till the end of the session approached, when others had been sent from the Lords also of great moment; and of the whole, some were hastily rejected, others as hastily adopted, but never really discussed. As for the measures introduced, by far the most important for the amendment of the law, the benefit of commerce, and the social improvement of the community, after repeated and vain attempts to carry them, were withdrawn in despair, even where as in one remarkable instance (the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill) there existed an almost unanimous opinion in favour of the principle, and the only difference was upon the details. But there is no failure of the session greater, no disappointment more severe to the friends of human improvement in all its branches, than the determination taken by the Lords to retain the tax upon the diffusion of knowledge given up by the Commons. It is certain that this course was strictly lawful. Probably they were emboldened to take it by the Commons having rather muttered than distinctly and articulately pronounced their opinion against it. That may no doubt be legal which is unconstitutional, and this vote was according to the letter of the law, as much as it was against the spirit and practice of the constitution. That it was still more unquestionably against the best interests of the community we must at once be convinced, when we find what a vast amount of works are sold at the lowest price, prepared at a great sacrifice, for the instruction—civil, moral, and religious—of the humbler classes. John Cassell's "History of England," in penny numbers, circulates 100,000 weekly; his illustrated Bible 200,000. Think how many thousand pounds are withdrawn by the tax from the gains of learned men and artists engaged on these two works, and reflect on the wrong done to their spirited conductors by the decree that it should be continued after their estimates had been formed and their liabilities contracted on the faith of the first sentence which had pronounced its doom. After having reviewed some other proceedings of the past session, and referred to the progress of Parliamentary procedures, his Lordship proceeded to say—They have again to acknowledge the courtesy of the Foreign and Colonial Ministers in facilitating their inquiries. So valuable has been the information obtained that, on the motion of the President of the Board of Trade, the House of Commons has ordered the replies sent to the committee to be printed for the use of the House. A printed paper, from Constantinople, shows the interest felt in the Levant on this subject. A report will be presented by the committee to the association at this congress. The council are glad to say that Mr. Scholefield has succeeded in passing his bill for repressing the adulteration of food, which it is hoped may be found useful, though not in its details entirely satisfactory. We cannot dismiss the important subject of sanitary policy without expressing the satisfaction felt at the appointment of the Indian Army Sanitary Commission, which may justly be ascribed to the able papers of Mr. Hardwick, discussed at the Liverpool meeting. It is, unfortunately, impossible to express the same satisfaction with the conduct of the Government upon another yet more important question—the education of the humbler classes of the people. The subject was brought before Parliament by our colleague, Sir J. Pakington, in an admirable speech, urging the claims of ragged schools to a share of the Privy Council grant. The refusal to assist in preventing pauperism and crime by diligently educating and training the class of children from whom vagrants and criminals are bred, is, perhaps, one of the greatest economical, let us rather say social, mistakes ever committed. It is an abdication of the most imperative duties of a state, that of helping those who cannot help themselves, as well as the self-destructive impolicy of withholding a little outlay in schooling from those on whom they must afterwards spend largely in the way of jails and workhouses. We shall, no doubt, have Miss Carpenter's protest added to ours in this momentous question. The whole reformatory measures are intimately connected with this subject, and the success of those with female offenders is now clearly proved in the diminution of their crimes. The diminution of other offences, it is to be hoped, has taken place likewise; but a disturbing influence of a kind deeply to be lamented has operated from the impolitic restricting of the remuneration of witnesses. The case of juvenile offences affords the strongest reason for extending to adults the reformatory system so ably and satisfactorily explained by Capt. Crofton, at our Liverpool meeting. Its success in Ireland has been complete. It is to be hoped that within either the sanitary or the general department the subject may be allowed to fall. Of the great frequency of fatal accidents lately to be deplored, those on railways really urgently demand attention, and their causes cannot be fully investigated without the suggestion of some preventive. It is remarkable that the evil is confined to Great Britain. In France the greater discipline, and more careful administration, even more than the lesser speed and the want of excursion trains, is probably the reason that grave accidents there are all but unknown. The other class of injury to persons, often fatal, is that of careless or foolhardy and adventurous travellers being severely hurt, often losing their lives, in attempts to climb or descend dangerous passes, in neglect or in defiance of their guide's advice. The misery thus inflicted on families—the public injury thus occasioned—should be impressed upon men's minds, and the guilt incurred by their carelessness or obstinacy. A life thus thrown away is by self-slaughter, not self-murder; and the crime bears the same relation to suicide that manslaughter does to murder. It may be recollected that at Bradford a very important discussion arose in a branch meeting, over which I had the honour to preside, upon the question of direct or indirect taxation, and I presented a report describing the diversity of opinion which prevailed on the general subject, but stating the conclusion at which we had with great unanimity arrived in favour of repealing the numerous duties so oppressive to trade and so unproductive to revenue. In consequence of the Bradford discussion, a special committee was appointed by the council, and will report at this congress; but its report will be confined to a statement of the conflicting opinions held embodied in two short papers—one by Mr. Newmarch, the well-known statist, the other by our secretary, Mr. Hastings. The committee expressly declined propounding any opinion of their own, thinking that the question requires more careful investigation and more dispassionate discussion than it has hitherto received. Our association, standing aloof from political parties and class interests, and viewing the subject as a problem of science to be solved without prejudice or passion, is the fittest place for such a discussion. On the 22nd of November last, the Mercantile Legislative Committee of the Association, originally appointed at the Liverpool meeting, sent a deputation to Lord Palmerston to represent the necessity of an act to improve the law of bankruptcy. The deputation was attended by delegates from all the chambers of commerce and trade protection societies in England, by London merchants, and by numerous members of Parliament, Lord Palmerston (with whom was the Attorney-General) promised that a bill should be introduced—a promise which was fulfilled—but in more than one respect the Government measure differed from that recommended by the committee, especially in the restricted jurisdiction which it gave to the county courts. Nevertheless, the committee gave a general support to the bill, and would have been glad to see it pass (with the requisite amendments) into law. The causes of its failure have been already adverted to; and it is hoped that next session a better course may be taken, and lead to a better result. A full report will be presented to the proper departments at this congress, and valuable suggestions may be expected to arise out of its discussion. It is fit that we now advert to a very important step which has been taken for extending the operations of our national and central body, by forming branch and local associations in connection, and, as it were, affiliation with us. There could be no doubt that Edinburgh was the proper place to commence this operation. On the 28th of March a large public meeting was held there, under the presidency of the Lord Provost. It was attended by many professors of the university, and many other persons of eminence and weight. A branch association for Edinburgh was formed in close connection with the parent body. It already numbers many members, whose attendance at this congress may be expected. An association of a more independent description has also been formed at Aberdeen, which will, no doubt, in some way affiliate itself with us. At Liverpool they are minded to convert the local standing committee appointed by the association at its meeting in 1858 into a regular branch; and we may hope to see a similar result in this city, which may be termed, not the Liverpool of Scotland, but the Manchester and Liverpool combined. An application has also been made from Constantinople to appoint a local standing committee there, composed of gentlemen who have already acted as a subcommittee of our public health department on the subject of quarantine. The council appointed a special committee to consider these various applications, and their report will be presented here. Social science is not confined to our country, and it is a duty, as well as a gratification, to observe its progress in other nations. Unhappily, the number is small of European States in which a popular Government affords the security of measures being proposed by the rulers calculated to benefit the people as well as themselves. But the diffusion of knowledge has made so manifest the tendency of an enlightened policy to promote the interests of the community, and thus in the result to serve the Government also, that the attention of absolute sovereigns has been drawn, if not driven, to such courses as must increase the wealth of their subjects, and consequently their own resources, and might also promote the comforts of the people, for which they probably cared little, unless as tending to preserve order and quiet without the control of force. Such sovereigns, too, have facilities for making and moulding laws, and effecting changes in the institutions, as well as the policy of the State—facilities which made the French sect, the Œconomists, prefer what they termed a legal despotism to a popular form of government, and made even Bentham regard such a system with envy, when pressed by the difficulty of carrying forward his plans for the improvement of our jurisprudence. It is unnecessary to dwell on the grossness of the delusion arising from such one-sided views of the subject; but we may admit that some compensation is thus afforded by despotism for its great and various evils. The Russian Government is in form the most absolute of any in Europe, and nearly on a level with the Turkish, though it would be difficult to point out any difference in substance between that and the system of Austria and France, except that there the subject enjoys the inestimable advantage of a pure administration of justice, which also, in ordinary cases, imposes some restrictions upon the arbitrary power of the sovereign, though very little in those of a political description. But in Russia, greatly to the honour of the present Emperor, a resolution has been taken to effect the entire emancipation of the serfs, which had only been partially attempted by his two predecessors. The difficulties imposed, not only by the prejudices of the landowners, but by the other parts of the Government, are very formidable, and most persons acquainted with Russian affairs are impressed with the belief that material changes must precede this just and politic measure, and that even if the Imperial plan were capable of being carried into execution, the serf freedom could not be permanently established without serious changes in the whole political state of the country. It is, however, a most fortunate thing that the attention of the Government and of statesmen should be fixed upon so important a measure as one having for its object the raising from servitude to liberty the bulk of the labouring classes. In Austria, besides material improvements of an economical and financial description, important reforms of a political kind are in course of being effected. The constitution and powers of the Reichsrath, or general council, have been extended, and there is a fixed determination to give each province of the empire a discretion in the management of its affairs, and more especially that Hungary shall either in form or in substance have its ancient constitution restored. The selfish spirit of the Hungarians, their refusal of rights to be shared by the other States their demand of what may be regarded as privileges to distinguish them from the rest, has been a serious obstacle to the execution of the liberal designs in contemplation. It may be safely predicted that no improvements will be made so valuable as those introduced by Prince Metternich, one of the greatest practical reformers of his time, and by which he both controlled the power of the nobles, and raised the inferior classes to independence and comfort. The Prussian States, and those of the lesser German potentates, have been making steady if not rapid progress in their internal improvements; but their most important proceeding has been the fixed determination to stand together against any inroad whatever that may be attempted upon their independence. Their agreement with Austria is a step in the same direction; and in Belgium, which enjoys all the advantages of a free constitution, administered with singular wisdom and justice by the present sovereign, the strongest indications have been given of an adhesion to the principle so wisely laid down by the German States—indications which, both in their purport and in the manner of declaring them, must exclude all hopes that may have been entertained in any quarter of a disposition favourable to aggressive or intriguing designs. But the absolute Government established among our nearest neighbours has made very considerable advances in those branches of its policy which are immediately connected with the well-being of the people. Œcumenical measures, which tend directly to better their condition and to promote their friendly intercourse with other countries, have been patronised and actually adopted. It redounds exceedingly to the credit of the French rulers (possibly the word should be used in the singular number) that this wise course has been steadily pursued, in defiance of the openly-expressed discontent excited by the prejudices of the country, and the influence of certain powerful classes interested, or supposing themselves interested, against those wise measures, according to the remark, not more witty than just, of our own Finance Minister, "that men are always for free trade with an exception." When the constitutional Government of France was forcibly applauded by an absolute monarchy, Lord Denman expressed his hope that at least the people would receive some measures of law amendment, which might not indeed sweeten, but soften, the bitterness of the chalice commended to their lips. That ingredient has not been poured into the cup, but another emolient not less potent has been infused. The princes whose measures, equally just and wise, beneficial to their subjects and themselves, almost in the same degree, are either—as in Belgium, Prussia, and Sardinia—rulers according to law, or as those in Russia and France, who are a law unto themselves, and govern according to their good pleasure. But it is a great abuse of language to call them tyrants, and a confusion in ideas to treat them as such. The abuse of despotism is tyranny; the despot who, as such, is barely to be endured, by the abuse becomes a tyrant who cannot be too much abhorred. He has inherent in him, by the necessities of his nature, some of the worst vices and most pitiable infirmities of our fallen nature; and he may have all—falsehood, concentration of all his feelings upon himself, disregard of all other men, caprice unbounded and ungovernable, the habitual belief that his fellow-creatures are of a different species, and so to be treated unless when recognised as human in order to degrade, pollute, and torment them the more, these are his appointed views; but to them he may add the most savage cruelty, and delight in the sufferings he inflicts, without any other gratification to himself. If by some accident, some freak of fortune, he should have received any endowment of genius or of person, it only makes him more hateful, like the wit of Tiberius, the beauty of Nero; as poets have feigned a fair basilic, to make the monster more hideous. Man's only comfort is, that he must ever be a prey to the fears he spreads all round him, avenging others by the terrors he makes for himself. "Hui turit plus ipse timet gorsista genus converit." When accompanied, tormented by suspicion and distrust of all; when alone, dismayed by the silence of the solitude he has created. Such a spectacle has actually been witnessed recently in the blood thirsty and pitiful, though unpitying creature, composed of cruelty, falsehood, and cowardice, who, after the massacre of his unoffending subjects, durst not face either the vengeance of the survivors or abide the coming of their deliverer, but, at the distant sound of his approach, fled from the throne he had polluted and disgraced, with the booty his pillage had amassed. Young in years to have perpetrated such crimes! But Caligula died at eight-and-twenty, and Heliogabalus at eighteen. The difference between a despot and a tyrant may be wide, and the descent from one position to the other, power uncontrolled and irresponsible, has this mis-step; but unhappily it is easy. As long as men are men, tyranny will be the natural end of despotism. But the more easy and natural the descent, the greater is the merit of those who nobly resist the temptations that strew their path, and, doing a violence to their nature, holding fast by their integrity, will not slide down; but devoting themselves to their duty, promote the welfare of those under their sway, spurn all grovelling and vulgar fame, seeking the true glory of their people and their own; the guardians of peace, pillars of justice, patrons of benevolence, they take their place among the Nervas and the Antonies, the most illustrious of mankind. Mightily must the cultivators of social science rejoice in such noble conduct of the absolute sovereigns to whom the fortunes of so vast a portion of the world are entrusted, and full well they know that their cause mainly rests upon the preservation of peace abroad and the maintenance of order at home. Well may they apply to social science the Roman orator's words, spoken of his own art—"Pacis comesotiana et jam une constituta republicæ alumni." Truly she is the offspring of peace and, by a greater than the Roman charity, gratefully gives her pious support to her parent. Let us not fear danger to this first of blessings from any quarter, by the pursuit of warlike glory, guilty, and as senseless as guilty, among any of our neighbours. An eminent political economist at our last congress declared that he only dreaded the arts of the fiend, the enemy of mankind, tempting his countrymen with a laurel, instead of the apple with which he deceived our first parents. But it is edifying to observe the same individual now announcing his entire confidence in the pacific tendency of that enlightened policy to which he has so greatly contributed. In his hopes we must altogether share; in the greater part of his confidence also. But it is no mark of mistrust in others that we trust ourselves more; and we must all heartily rejoice in the spirit of determination to be well prepared which the country universally shows. Let us also rejoice in the training to which it has given rise. As a mere sanitary measure this association has a right to own it and highly to estimate its value. But on far more lofty grounds we are bound to exult in it, for it is the pledge of peace. Here, above all other places, such feelings are natural and appropriate. We are in the land sanctified by the struggles of religion, and renowned for supporting her sister, Freedom, in the worst of times. Here the martyrs of the cause swore to the Covenant by the name of the Lord their God—here, in the next age, the rebels against civil and religious liberty encounter the stoutest resistance—here, in yet later times, was begun the arming of the people for defence of the realm. Is it wonderful that attachment to religious and attachment to civil rights should kindle the same fire of patriotism, and in the same bosoms? Those treasures which men prize the most dearly are nearest their hearts, and them with heart and hand they will defend.

PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The Revising Barristers, Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw, sat yesterday in their respective courts, and proceeded with the revision of the Parliamentary list of voters.

In Mr. O'Hara's court the revision of the North City Ward occupied the court during the day. It is probable the Rotundo Ward will be proceeded with this morning.

In Mr. Shaw's court the claims from the South City Ward were investigated. The Royal Exchange Ward will be under revision to-day.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Astoria, of Dundalk.

Mr. Richardson moved to return the warrants which had issued against this schooner, at the suit of Samuel M'Mullen, master mariner, in a cause of wages. The affidavit on which it grounded stated was as follows:—The deponent had been master of the Astoria for the last five years, and had been, at the request of her owners, the Messrs. Russell, of Dundalk, in the habit of paying all her disbursements, that at settlements of the ship's general accounts in January last, the wages of the master, were not included, and that these for fifteen months, at £6 per month, were then due; the amount was ninety pounds.

Mr. Hamerton appeared for the owners, the Messrs. Russell, of Dundalk, ship-owners, in order to defend the action.

The court granted the usual rules.

The Golden Age, of Boston.

Mr. Lee moved for a fiat, in a cause of collision, against the American barque, upon affidavit, which stated as follows:—On the 1st of August last, the British barque Bolivar, 303 tons, belonging to Dundee, had sailed from Demerara, bound to Queenstown for orders, laden with a cargo of greenheart timber. On the 18th of September, having made Queenstown, the vessel came to an anchor in the outside roadstead, Spike Island, bearing about N.N.W., and distant about a mile in a clear berth, no other vessel being within a considerable distance. At five o'clock p.m., the wind blowing strong from the S.E., an American vessel, which afterwards proved to be the Golden Age, came to an anchor right ahead of the Bolivar, about three-quarters of a cable's length off, giving her a foul berth. About nine o'clock, the wind having shifted to S.W., and blowing a moderate breeze, and the ebb tide commencing to run, the American swung foul of the Bolivar, striking her on the starboard gangway with her bow, and doing extensive damage to her hull, spars, and rigging. At three o'clock a.m. the following morning, the American again fouling, with a repetition of the like damage to the Bolivar, the master of the British barque, in order to prevent further repetition, lashed both vessels together until he could procure a steam tug to tow his own vessel clear. At noon, when the tug arrived, the Bolivar was cleared, but at a further loss of her anchor and part of her chain, which she was obliged to slip, the anchor and chains of the American having been dropped over them. It was further alleged that there was plenty of space outside the Bolivar, where the Golden Age might have been anchored with perfect safety, and that the Bolivar had been damaged to the extent of £200.

The Court granted the motion.

The warrant certifying the arrest of the vessel by the marshal was subsequently returned.

The Indian Empire of London (s).

Mr. Doran moved on the part of Mr. Glover, of London, merchant, the owner of this steam vessel, that he might be at liberty to appear and defend this action, he undertaking to pay off the costs of the proceedings which had been taken on his defaults, and also for liberty to plead as he might be advised.

This was a cause of materials in which the steamer was sued for the payment of 165 tons of coals supplied by Messrs. Butler, of the town of Galway, merchants.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of the petitioners, would make no objection to the owners appearing at that advanced stage of the case, and pleading, provided that they paid the costs also of two witnesses who were then on their way to Dublin to be examined, in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. Glover at an earlier stage, and whose attendance would now become unnecessary in consequence of that motion.

The Court, after debate, granted the motion, but on the terms of the costs in question being paid.

The Ceres, of Red Bay.

The Queen's Proctor moved for some technical rules in this cause of collision, on the part of the owners of the Hero, the vessel which had suffered damage.

The owners of the Ceres not having appeared, the rules were granted.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT—Yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided in his court yesterday, but no case of public interest came before him.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—Yesterday.

A gentleman was brought up in custody, charged with creating disturbance in the Theatre Royal, on Tuesday night, during the performance of the opera of "Norma." It appeared that while under the influence of liquor, the defendant being in proximity to the orchestra, began to beat the drum with his stick, then he flung his watch into the midst of the musicians, and next he took off his neck-tie and flung it at the singer on the stage. He was immediately removed.—The magistrate fined him £1.

A man, named William Murtagh, was charged, under the 47th George III., with driving, or causing to be driven, a hand-cart through the streets with a ladder thereon, to the danger of the public, and during the prohibited hours.

The presiding magistrates, Messrs. Porter and M'Gee, said that the penal statutes should be construed in the strictest manner, and it appeared from the statute in question that a vehicle was contemplated which was drawn by horses or some other animals, and not a mere hand-cart. There was considerable difference between a vehicle drawn by animals and one pushed by a man, for in the latter case there was complete command over it. They would, therefore, dismiss the case.

Mr. Porter next referred to the observations of the Recorder at the Sessions Court, on Tuesday, in reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Intire, who, according to the [illegible] granted by the Crown Solicitor, ought to have been admitted out on his own bail, but who was not. Mr. Porter said he did not recognise any authority in the Quarter Sessions Court over him as a magistrate. An application, indeed, had been made by Mr. Ennis to admit Mr. M'Intire to bail in his own recognisance, and that application had been refused on two grounds—first, because he thought it was the business of the Quarter Sessions Court to deal with its own prisoners; and, secondly, he (Mr. Porter) thought he had no power to get the prisoner before him for the purpose of taking his bail. The jailor, in his opinion, would not be justified in letting out the prisoner for that purpose. At the same time, he should say with the Recorder, that after the arrangement which had been made, Mr. M'Intire was unjustly detained, but not unjustly detained by the police magistrates, who had had no right to interfere with prisoners who had been committed by them.

Mr. M'Gee fully concurred with the remarks of Mr. Porter, and said that if they were to interfere in one case, they should interfere in others, which they were not disposed to do.

Irish Fairs.

BALLA FAIR.

The great September fair of Balla was held on Monday, and owing to the day previous being Sunday, considerable inconvenience was experienced by sheep owners, Balla being generally observed as a two-day fair. From an early hour in the morning (which was most auspicious, being dry, and the weather settled-looking), the green was filled with the largest supply we ever saw presented for sale at that mart. The lots of superior bullocks and heifers were numerous, and very many in top condition were left unpurchased. Owing to the vast supply presented for sale, buyers, or rather jobbers, seemed to hold back from making purchases, as they fancied they could force a depreciation in sales. However, as farmers held firm, the fair became quite brisk at about 10 o'clock and in two hours the principal exchanges were effected at rates which, we think, ought to satisfy stockowners, but which they asserted was a reduction on the prices obtained at Keelogues of from 5s to 15s per head. This we cannot concur in, as the figures obtained were, in the opinion of many disinterested parties, satisfactory. There was one fact none could gainsay, that a larger number of stock, of every description, was never offered for disposal at the fair of Balla; it was remarkable the number of fine cattle, particularly Bullocks, all in good condition. The sheep fair was well supplied with sheep, lambs, and tups of a good quality, but there was an evident disinclination to purchase sheep. We saw only a few good lots of hoggets, one of 50 being purchased by Mr. Patrick Tuohy for £2 4s, and another lot sold by Mr C B Jordan at £2 1s. Mr Jordan also sold lambs at £1 5s, and Mr John Gibbons at £1 1s.

We were unable to ascertain the names of all the parties who sold their lots, but amongst the chief cattle sales we learned the following:—Bullocks—George C O'Donnell, Esq, 1 lot, at £15; No 2, at £12; No 3, at £10 15s; Patrick Persse, Esq, lot No 1, to Mr Simpson, for Mrs Lauris, a lot at £17; No 2, to Mr Simpson, at £15 15s; No 3, at £14 10s; No 4, at £12 10s; No 5, at £12 10s; Lord John Browne, a lot to Mr. Simpson, at £12 12s 6d; Mr Joseph Blake, of Ballinafad, a lot at £15; Mr H H Browne, a lot at £11 15s; Mr G Rutherford, Turin Castle, from Mr Banks, a lot at £15 10s; F R O'Grady, a lot, at £14 15s; Mr Malachi Tuohy, a lot of Kyloes, at £9 10s; Mr Tratton, a lot at £10; Mr T Reilly, Carne, 2 lots, at £15 15s; Mr W Willis, a lot at £14; Mr E Bourke, a lot at £11 10s; Mr T Reilly, jun., a lot at £12 12s.

Heifers—Lord John Browne, a lot at £16 15s, to Mr Simpson; Mr Pat Tuohy, a lot at £15; Mr Larminie, a lot at £9 7s 6d, and a 2nd at £10; Mr George O'Donnell, a lot at £7 10s; Mr Willis, a lot at £13 10s; and a second at £11 10s; Mr George J O'Malley, No 1 lot of 50, at £11 10s; No 2 lot, at £10 10s; Mr W Livingstone, bought a lot from Mr Louden, at £11 10s; and a second lot from Mr Blake at £15; Mr John Gibbons, a lot at £9.

The sales of small farmers' stocks were delayed to a late hour, from the immense glut of inferior cattle. The number disposed of were many, as compared with the enormous supply, as it is evident that already the apprehension of a scarce winter has its effect in forcing sales. We were informed, however, that the small farmers met with satisfactory sales at the Balla fair, and that advanced springers and milch cows were much looked after, and at advanced prices. There was a large number of horses offered for sale, but no sales effected that we could learn.—*Mayo Constitution.*

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. These Pills soon give tone to the stomach, renovate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. [illegible] ness of the body and depression of the mind are exchanged for cheerful activity of the physical and mental functions. Indigestion is the parent of so many evils, and is so common, that [illegible] a complaint, that it is a great blessing that such a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion with these Pills at hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Absolutely Light, and Fixed Frame, as a base for their [illegible] *Mineral Teeth.*
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth on Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, [illegible] patients, and they ensure, by their [illegible] method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; [illegible] properties that never discolour, [illegible] stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. [illegible] at from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.
Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egan, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, [illegible] the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a [illegible] perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized India Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egan particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a moderate Fee.

BIRTHS.

Garrett—September 24, at 7, Lower Summerhill-place, [illegible], the wife of the Rev. John Garrett, [illegible], of a son.

Kelly—September 21, at the Western Heights, Dover, the wife of Colonel Kelly, C.B., 47th Regiment, of a son.

Kenney—September 22, at [illegible], the lady of Charles Kenney, Esq., of a son and heir.

O'Kearney—August 22, at Swanton Hall, Louisiana, the wife of Richard Ronayne O'Kearney, of a son and heir.

Ruxton—September 23, at Ardee House, the wife of William Ruxton, Esq., of a daughter.

Williams—September 18th, at 8, Synnot-place, Dublin, the wife of C. Watkin Williams, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bagot and Luther—September 25, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. J. F. Luther, brother of the bride, Christopher T. Bagot, Esq., of [illegible], Gwydyr district, New South Wales, son of the late Rev. John Bagot, of Fontstown, county Kildare, to Eliza Maria, only daughter of G. Luther, Esq., of Upper Leeson-street, and Crohan, county Tipperary.

Hall and Theobald—September 22, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Hall, Esq., 18th Royal Irish Regiment, to Augusta, daughter of James Theobald, Esq., of Hyde Abbey, Winchester.

Morphy and O'Brien—September 26, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew's, Dublin, by the Right Rev. Doctor Moriarty, Alexander Morphy, Esq., of Killarney, to Kate, daughter of Timothy O'Brien, Bart.

Williamson and Deane—August 7, at Bellary, by the father of the bride, Benjamin Williamson, Esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Hyderabad Contingent, to Charlotte Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. O'Meara Deane, B.A., Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

Waddell and Ross—September 25, in Second Monaghan Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Rankin, assisted by the Rev. J. [illegible] Smyth, Alexander Waddell, Esq., Dublin, to Margaret, [illegible] daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, [illegible], county Monaghan.

DEATHS.

Adamson—September 25, at his residence in Moate, Richard Adamson, Esq., aged 65 years.

Hall—September 22, at his residence, Heath Cottage, Kentish Town, London, John Vine Hall, Esq., the author of the "Sinner's Friend," aged 87 years.

Everard—September 22, at 21, Richmond-street South, of disease of the heart, Mr. Chas. Everard, Commission Agent.

Pierce—September 26, at Tullamore, Ellen, the beloved wife of the late George Pierce, Esq., M.D., deeply regretted.

Walker—September 21, aged 74 years, Mabella, the beloved wife of Thomas Walker, Esq., Cuttlestown, county Wicklow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 26.—ARRIVED—[illegible], Liverpool, wheat; Martha Prosser, Cork, grain; Advance, Glasgow, stone; Almwell, Runcorn, salt; Ann Musgrave, [illegible], herrings; Reform, Newport, iron; William and Caroline, Carnarvon, slates; Clara, Runcorn, salt; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; [illegible], Arklow, ore; Mary and Jane, Chester, bricks; Chester, Chester, bricks; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Lady Eglinton, London, goods; [illegible] colliers.

SAILED—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Fairlie Jane, Ayr, porter; Queen, Drogheda, wheat; [illegible], London, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Sept. 28.
Morning, 9 h 16m. Evening, [illegible]

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